

Three sentenced to death in Algeria

ALGERIA (R) — An Algerian security court on Friday sentenced three Islamic activists to death, among 206 on trial since June. The official Algerian news agency (APS) said four were given life jail terms while 184 received sentences ranging from 10 months to 20 years. Four received suspended sentences; while 13 were acquitted.

The trial opened on June 15 at Medea, 70 kilometres south-west of Algiers. The accused were charged with murder, sabotage, armed robbery, conspiracy against the state and criminal association. APS said the verdict was handed down in the presence of the defendants, relatives and lawyers and representatives of the London-based human rights organisation Amnesty International. Those sentenced to death included two of the group's ringleaders, Mustauri Mellani and Abdul Kader Cheboudi. Both were wounded and arrested after gun battles in October 1985 during which five members of the security forces were killed. The 206 are mostly members of a group of Islamic activists led by Mustauri Bouyali, a 45-year-old veteran of the independence war against France, who was killed last January in a gunfight with police.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»



Mitterrand favours Soviet role

GENEVA (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand said Friday the Soviet Union should join in a projected peace conference on the Middle East. He told reporters after meeting Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak that such a problem, with obvious international ramifications, must be discussed by those who had more than normal influence in the area. The idea of a Middle East conference appeared to be gaining momentum, Mr. Mitterrand said. "You could say that today most countries concerned wish to see such a conference take place," Mr. Mubarak said. "The Soviet Union must be part of an international conference because it is the second world power and could be a good guarantor." Their 45-minute meeting took place at the end of a week of diplomatic activity involving Egypt, Israel, the United States and the Soviet Union aimed at convening such a peace conference. The question of Moscow's role remains an obstacle. Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Mubarak were here to address the seventh session of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). (See story on page 2)

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Arafat in Dhaka

DHAKA (AP) — Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), arrived Friday to seek Bangladesh's support for a Middle East peace conference, officials said. Mr. Arafat, whose plane was escorted by four Chinese-built Bangladesh air force jet fighters as it entered Dhaka airport, was met by President Hossain Mohammad Ershad and several cabinet ministers at Dhaka airport and given a 21-gun salute. Sources at the president's house, who spoke on condition of anonymity, told AP that Mr. Arafat was scheduled to meet General Ershad later Friday to seek Dhaka's formal support for a U.N.-sponsored international peace conference on the Middle East.

Iran says Moscow apologised for plane landing

LONDON (R) — Iran said Friday Moscow had apologised to Tehran after a Soviet aircraft landed by mistake in eastern Iran near the Afghan border three days ago and the matter would be resolved soon. Moscow has asked for the return of the plane, its crew and passengers, saying it had made an emergency landing after a "loss of orientation." The Iranian news agency IRNA quoted Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, spokesman for Iran's supreme defence council, as saying Iranian officials were investigating but there was no indication of any Soviet ill-intention.

Lebanese pound continues plunge

BEIRUT (R) — The Lebanese pound continued its record plunge against the dollar Friday falling 7.7 per cent in four hours as small investors rushed to buy the U.S. currency. The pound closed at a record low of 184.00 to the dollar, down more than 14 pounds from Thursday's previous record low close of 169.75. "People are buying dollars at any rate," one dealer said, noting that the dollar hit 198.00 pounds on some markets. Shoppers crowded supermarket and shops to buy goods before an expected leap in inflation.

U.S. gives \$6.8m aid to Lebanon

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States will provide Lebanon with an additional \$6.8 million worth of emergency food aid this year, the State Department said Friday. The new aid brings to \$152 million the level of direct assistance to Lebanon, said department spokesman Charles Redman. An \$8.4-million shipment of emergency food aid was announced in April by the Agency for International Development.

Kuwaiti envoy tours Africa

LAGOS (R) — Kuwaiti Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Al Khalifa Al Sabah arrived in Nigeria on Friday to explain U.S. plans to protect his country's ships in the Gulf, an official spokesman said. Sheikh Ali declined to make any statement to reporters but the spokesman said he would meet Nigerian President General Ibrahim Babangida to deliver a message from Kuwait's emir. He is expected to visit Ghana and Senegal in West Africa to deliver similar messages.

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U.N. making progress in bid for Gulf ceasefire

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — The Security Council is expected to meet late next week to urge Iran and Iraq to halt their seven-year war, although there are still some minor disagreements on the resolution, according to diplomats.

A Western member said Thursday July 15 was a likely date for the council session. The resolution, which already has the backing of all five permanent member states, has a good chance of achieving unanimity, delegates said.

But representatives of the council's 10 elected members, which include West Germany, Italy and Japan, were still considering the proposals and were prepared to offer some minor revisions, diplomats said.

As agreed by the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Britain and China in private discussions since early this year, the proposed resolution would invoke articles of the U.N. Charter that are mandatory upon its signatories.

Thus, the combatants would be obliged to heed a ceasefire demand or face serious international repercussions through punitive action, such as sanctions.

Assuming the resolution is approved, Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar is expected to decide whether to visit Tehran and Baghdad for direct talks before the U.N. General Assembly opens on Sept. 15.

Iran's chief delegate Said Rajaei Khorassani is expected back in New York at the week-end from a Tehran visit and it is not yet known whether he will abandon his boycott of the council, which Iran has accused of favouring Iraq.

Western officials said that an encouraging feature of the entire diplomatic exercise was the co-operation developed between Washington and Moscow.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar has urged Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to attend the U.N. General Assembly this year and many here believe that the Soviet leader will accept, possibly as the preliminary to a summit meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Britain is helping to draft the U.N. resolution calling for a ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war and would support an arms embargo against any country violating its terms, an Arab League delegation was told Thursday.

The delegation, headed by Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, met Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Office said.

The Arab League decided at its April summit meeting to send a delegation to the capitals of the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council to discuss the war in the Gulf.

"In the talks, the British government are emphasising their deep concern about the Iran-Iraq conflict," the Foreign Office said in a statement.

"The stability of the region is seriously threatened and there is a threat to freedom of navigation. A peaceful settlement must be found soon."

The Foreign Office said Britain has been actively promoting efforts by the Security Council to agree on the resolution calling for a ceasefire, an end of all other military actions, a withdrawal to internationally recognised boundaries and an exchange of prisoners of war.

Mr. Masri said that the Arab delegation's visit to Britain was aimed at briefing British officials on the Arab stand on the Iran-Iraq war and the urgent need for ending the war and establishing just peace between Iraq and Iran.

Mr. Masri, in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said he conveyed to Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Howe the Arab desire for British support for the U.N. effort for a resolution on the Gulf.

But congressional critics said their concern was heightened by Iran's hit-and-run action Thursday against the Peconic, a 275,205-tonne oil tanker on charter to Texaco Inc. and operated by New York-based Universe Tankships (Delaware) Inc.

Shipping sources said the crew of a high-speed Iranian motor launch pumped 18 rocket-propelled grenades into the vessel and set it ablaze off the Gulf coast between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

Fire-fighting tugs put out the blaze after three hours and the ship's 40-strong crew escaped injury. Peconic then headed to Bahrain for repairs.

"We deplore and regret the attack. It's another example of the urgent need to end the war in Iraq and Iran," Mr. Fitzwater said.

King and Queen begin private visit to U.K.

LONDON (Agencies) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor on Friday began a private visit to Britain. The King is expected to hold talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and other senior British officials during his visit. The focus of the talks is expected to be efforts to convene an international conference on the Middle East and British-Jordanian relations.

The King will also open an international air show and exhibition at a British air force base featuring 27 countries. The monarch is the first head of state to open the exhibition, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said.

Jordan is sending the national Royal Falcons aerobatics team to the show.

The King and Queen were seen off from Amman on Thursday by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath, His Royal Highness Prince Ghazi Ibn Mohammad, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Upper House of Parlia-

ment Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali and Cabinet members, Royal Court Secretary-General Bassam Sakit, other senior civil and military officials and the British ambassador to Jordan and his wife.

Prior to the King's departure, Prince Hassan was sworn in as Regent.

Accompanying the King and Queen on the visit are His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah, Her Royal Highness Princess Zein, Her Royal Highness Princess Aisbeh, His Royal Highness Prince Talal Ibn Mohammad, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem and Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

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U.S. rules out retaliation for Iranian raid on supertanker

WASHINGTON (R) — The White House has ruled out retaliation for an Iranian attack on a U.S.-operated supertanker on a U.S. flag and re-affirmed that 11 Kuwaiti tankers re-registered as American ships will be protected.

Spokesman Martin Fitzwater suggested Thursday that the administration's controversial re-flagging plan, which is slated to begin next week, would deter future Iranian attacks on Gulf shipping.

But congressional critics said their concern was heightened by Iran's hit-and-run action Thursday against the Peconic, a 275,205-tonne oil tanker on charter to Texaco Inc. and operated by New York-based Universe Tankships (Delaware) Inc.

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No word on relief officials kidnapped in Sudan

NAIROBI (AP) — A Sudanese relief official Friday said he had no news on the whereabouts of three Americans and one Briton abducted three days ago by armed men claiming to be Sudanese rebels.

"I'm quite disturbed about the whole situation," said Dan Bitrus, head of the Nairobi-based Association of Christian Relief Organisations Serving Sudan (ACROSS). Three of the four westerners worked with ACROSS.

Armed men identifying themselves as Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) rebels reportedly grabbed the four early Tuesday from their homes in Mundri, about 1,180 kilometres southwest of Khartoum.

"We have heard nothing. No one has made any demands," Mr. Bitrus said. "We don't have any new information."

Rebel spokesman have been unable to confirm whether SPLA forces were responsible for the abductions.

"So many people in the area are armed, including government troops, that we cannot say at this time whether it was SPLA or not," Martin Manyiel, head of the SPLA office in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, said in a telephone interview.

"We hope to know in the next 48 hours whether it is SPLA, or some other group trying to push it on SPLA," Manyiel said. "Communication with the forces in that area is very difficult. It has happened before that some people were captured by SPLA, but it took us a long time to find out about it."

Mr. Manyiel said the SPLA had long been warning relief agencies to get out of the southern Sudan for their own safety. Mr. Bitrus said he was unaware of such a warning.

Sudan on Thursday announced it was closing down more than 20 foreign relief organisations which it charged have been cooperating with the southern rebels.

ACROSS was not among those affected, Mr. Bitrus said.

He identified the missing as British nurse Heather Sinclair, 29, and Americans Steve Anderson, 30, Katherine Taylor, 32 and Mark Nikkel.

Mr. Nikkel, Mr. Anderson and Miss Taylor were teachers at the Bishop Gwynne College in Mundri.

North says he is proud to be 'scapegoat' for Reagan and others

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Marine Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North says he has proudly volunteered to be the scapegoat taking all political blame for the Iran arms scandal — but would not quietly accept criminal prosecution.

Col. North also told a congressional panel in dramatic testimony on Thursday that he shredded documents even as investigators were in his White House office probing the affair, although he said the documents were not related.

Col. North, a key figure in what has become the biggest crisis of Ronald Reagan's presidency, said he agreed to the role of scapegoat. But the late Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Director William Casey thought a higher-ranking official, perhaps Col. North's boss, former National Security Adviser Vice Admiral John Poindexter, might be needed to convincingly protect Mr. Reagan.

Adm. Poindexter is to testify next week and answer the crucial question of whether he ever told Mr. Reagan of possibly illegal diversions of Iran arms profits to arm Nicaraguan rebels.

"I do honestly believe that they expected that Ollie would go quietly," Col. North told the televised hearing.

"And Ollie intended to do so (Continued on page 5)

Philippine military describes Marcos' reported plan for coup as 'fantastic'

MANILA (Agencies) — Ferdinand Marcos spoke of a high-tech shopping list of sophisticated weaponry in voice tapes released on Friday but the Philippine military described the coup attempt he reportedly planned as "fantastic."

The drama begun by a United States' restraining order on the Hawaii-based ex-president left President Corason Aquino smiling and untroubled — and many analysts in Manila bemused.

Grating and strained, the easily recognisable voice of the man who ruled the Philippines for 20 years listed an arsenal ranging from armour-piercing artillery and laser-sighting equipment to helicopter gunships, missiles and ammunition for a three-month war by an army of 10,000 men.

"If we fight a tank battle initially ... we have to be dominant," he said at one point. "This requires anti-tank equipment," he added in tapes which were often hard to understand.

But the coup plot which led the United States to restrict Marcos to his Hawaiian island exile was laughed off as too extraordinary to be true by the Philippine military.

"It's (pro-Marcos) propaganda... it's fantastic," military spokesman Colonel Honesto Ilesita told reporters. He said his view was shared by Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos.

Officials said Mrs. Aquino had known of the tapes since mid-June. But there has been no sign here that the coup attempts said to be planned for June 30 or July



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Washington accuses Moscow of delaying arms talks

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States said Friday the Soviet Union was delaying progress towards an arms accord that would rid Europe of most nuclear weapons.

"It would seem to us that the Soviet Union seems to be drawing back in the last week or two from what we would consider a constructive or positive approach to address some of the tough issues that are out there," State Department spokesman Charles Redman told reporters.

He said this was evident at the arms talks in Geneva. He also said Soviet Ambassador Yuri Dubinin, who met Secretary of State George Shultz for nearly an hour on Friday, had returned from Moscow with no agreement for a meeting between Mr. Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

"For our part, the welcome mat is out," Redman said. "If the Soviets are willing to move, so are we."

Washington has been pursuing a meeting between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze since the NATO alliance agreed to the U.S. position on an arms treaty last month.

U.S. officials, who asked not to be identified, said the meeting had been expected to take place in Washington over the next few days.

Redman suggested Friday there had been no Soviet response to dates offered by Washington for a meeting, intended to spur the Geneva talks.

He said a number of possible dates had been offered by Washington but had not been "picked up" by Moscow.

"We've seen a drawing back in Geneva, where we've seen over the period of the last two weeks a lack of willingness to engage seriously and constructively in the negotiating process," Redman said.

"We regret that. We are prepared to go on as rapidly, as constructively as possible," he added.

U.S. officials told Reuters they believed Moscow, seeking concessions, was playing a delaying game to push Washington up against an informal deadline for an accord dictated by the U.S. presidential election next year.

"We think we know what they are doing, but it's as frustrating as hell and it's hard to keep your cool sometimes," said one official.

A treaty would have to be ready for ratification by the Senate by the beginning of next year, before election campaigns begin in earnest, the officials said.

They said Washington believed the Soviet Union also wanted to meet that deadline rather than fail to sign an accord with the Reagan administration.

That would mean having to wait for the next U.S. government to resume or even restart the talks.

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Palestinians are flexible towards peace negotiations, Mubarak says

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak was quoted on Friday as saying he supports a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation to an international conference on Middle East peace.

In a rare interview with an Israeli newspaper, Mr. Mubarak told the Labour movement daily Davar: "The Palestinians should join with Jordan. This is the best and only way. I think the Palestinians are flexible on this issue and we shall try to persuade them to accept the idea."

Mr. Mubarak was interviewed in Geneva on Thursday after talks on peace prospects with Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres that he said had revealed a common purpose in trying to win wider support for the conference idea.

"We are working together to bring additional parties to the negotiating table," he said.

Both Egypt and Jordan have said the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) should participate in a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation.

Israel refused to talk to the PLO in any guise.

The conference idea is strongly opposed by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and his right-wing Likud bloc.

Israeli foreign ministry officials said Friday that Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Meguid would visit Israel within the next few weeks.

Foreign ministry official Avraham Tamir would leave for Cairo next week to finalise details of the visit, which Israeli newspapers said would be the first by an Egyptian foreign minister since Israel invaded Lebanon in 1982.

Mr. Peres left Geneva on Friday encouraged by his talks with President Mubarak, an Israeli spokesman said.

Mr. Peres and Mr. Mubarak also held separate talks with United Nations Secretary General

Javier Perez de Cuellar to review peace prospects and hear about his meeting last month with Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

"Mr. Peres is encouraged. Both of these meetings were of great importance," an Israeli spokesman said.

"It is one more important step," he added. "No breakthrough was anticipated here — it is a long process of elaborating and clarifying positions."

Mr. Peres, asked on Thursday what was the main obstacle to a peace conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict, told reporters it was "the Russian position vis-a-vis the nature of a conference and vis-a-vis its relationship with Israel."

Before flying to Tel Aviv by private plane, Mr. Peres met Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen. Denmark has just assumed the rotating presidency of the European Community.

Israeli and Egyptian officials agreed after the Mubarak-Peres

talks that two obstacles remain: deciding what role the Soviets should play and how Palestinians should be represented.

Mr. Peres said he discussed with Mr. Mubarak an American document giving guidelines for participation in a conference and describing a "philosophy" for a settlement.

Israeli reporters said Mr. Peres described it as a "working paper" and "position paper" during a briefing in Hebrew.

He listed three points governing admission to a Middle East conference:

— The Palestinian representative must be "part and parcel" of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

— Participants must accept United Nations Resolutions 242 and 338 on the Middle East.

— Participants must renounce "terror and violence."

In Geneva, Mr. Mubarak met privately for 45 minutes Friday afternoon with French President Francois Mitterrand.

Jane's reports Iranian naval build-up

LONDON (AP) — Jane's Defence Weekly says Iran has built up its navy to unprecedented strength in response to United States naval activity in the Gulf, but remains unlikely to launch a large-scale attack on American warships.

In its latest issue, published Thursday, the authoritative publication quotes military analysts as saying that despite Iranian threats to launch a major attack on the U.S. navy in the strategic waterway, the greatest threat is likely to come from guerrilla attacks.

"Military analysts believe the Iranian navy and the fledgling naval wing of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps are more likely to wage a hit-and-run guerrilla war against U.S. warships than launch large-scale attacks, if indeed they do move against the USA," Jane's says.

The U.S. navy recently stepped up activity in the Gulf to protect Kuwaiti merchant ships threatened by the "tanker war" between Iran and Iraq. Attacks on merchant shipping in the international waters of the Gulf have claimed more than 200 lives since the Iran-Iraq war began 6½ years ago.

Jane's quotes Iran's navy Commander Mohammad-Hussein Malekzadegan as saying he has assembled a force of more than 80 warships, armed hovercraft, logistics ships and helicopter gunships in the Gulf.

The Iranians have three destroyers, at least one with Quad standard ship-to-ship missiles, and four British-built Vespene MK 5 class frigates armed with Italian SeaSkuller anti-ship missiles, Jane's says.

One of the destroyers was seen during recent manoeuvres in the Gulf but only two of the frigates are believed to be operational, the magazine adds.

"Analysts believe the Iranians' major units will not be used against U.S. ships because they will present easy targets."

"It is more likely the Iranians will deploy their Kaman class fast attack craft, armed with U.S.-made Harpoon missiles. The Iranians had eight when the Gulf war broke out in 1980, but only three are believed fully operational now."

The magazine quotes one analyst as saying "the Iranians are unlikely to take on a major naval force in the Gulf head-on. A guerrilla war at sea is more likely."

Jane's says the greatest threat will probably come from suicide attacks in small boats.

The magazine says the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps has reinforced its bases in the Gulf in the last two weeks and has said it will carry out suicide attacks if necessary.

Egyptian underground group said to be composed of military officers

By Mary Curtius

CAIRO — Western diplomats suspect that a terrorist group calling itself Egypt's Revolution, which has claimed responsibility for assassination attempts against American and Israeli diplomats in Cairo over the past three years, is composed of disgruntled Egyptian military officers.

Diplomats in major Western embassies here, who spoke on condition that they not be identified, say evidence is mounting that the mysterious organisation is a highly professional group of military officers.

Several diplomats say they now believe Egypt's Revolution consists of at least middle-level officers who are determined to destroy Egypt's Camp David peace treaty with Israel and sever its

relations with the United States. They appear to be adherents of the nationalist precepts of former Egyptian President Jamal Abdul Nasser.

On May 26, gunmen ambushed three U.S. diplomats — including the head of security at the embassy compound — as they drove to work. A green Peugeot attempted to ram their car from the side and sprayed it with gunfire. One diplomat was unhurt, but two were injured by flying glass.

Egypt's Revolution claimed responsibility for the attack. The group had previously claimed responsibility for three separate attacks on Israelis, including two security officials.

An Israeli embassy official was wounded in the first attack, in 1984. The following year, an attack claimed the life of one Israeli diplomat and wounded two others. In 1986, an Israeli woman was killed and three others wounded as they left

Israel's pavilion at Cairo's International Trade Fair.

Egypt's Revolution issued a communiqué after each attack stating its grievances. The statements focused on hatred of Israel and on resentment of Egypt's growing dependence on the U.S.

The fact that Egypt's Revolution has not attacked Egyptians, seems to target security personnel, displays specialised knowledge of military hardware and agreements between Egypt and the U.S., and remains at large — all this bolsters diplomats' suspicions that the group is either composed of military personnel or receiving support from security forces.

If the group's goals are to end the Camp David peace treaty and Egypt's ties with the U.S., it has little chance of succeeding, diplomats say. Egypt remains firmly committed to the treaty and receives more U.S. aid than ever — The Christian Science Monitor.

ADC chief denounces Israeli persecution

TEL AVIV (R) — The President of the Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee, a Washington lobby group, has accused Israel of persecuting visiting American citizens of Palestinian origin.

Mr. Abdeen Jabara told a news conference that Israeli officials at Tel Aviv airport barred 30 U.S. citizens from entering the country this year to visit relatives in the occupied West Bank.

The visitors were sent back to the United States, sometimes after humiliating strip searches, Mr. Jabara charged.

"Among these were women, children and elderly persons, none of whom can be considered security risks for Israel," he said following a two-week fact-finding mission.

"We contend these people were discriminated against and often humiliated because they were of Arab origin and we want the U.S. government to fight for their rights as American citizens," said Mr. Jabara, who is of Lebanese origin.

He spoke a day after diplomatic sources said the United States had complained to Israel for the

second successive year about problems encountered by Arab-Americans wishing to visit their families in the West Bank.

Government officials confirmed that Washington was in contact with Israel over the issue but said they had received no official protest.

During a similar controversy last summer, Israeli officials said such measures were necessary because U.S. citizens of Palestinian origin were suspected of planning to take up illegal residence in the West Bank.

Freed Palestinian pledges to fight Israeli occupation

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — West Bank Palestinian leader Faisal Husseini has been released after three months in Israeli jails and vowed to fight on against Israel's occupation of Arab areas held since the 1967 Middle East war.

"I shall struggle in the same way and with the same peaceful means as I did before," said the 46-year-old member of one of the best known families in Palestinian nationalist history.

Hundreds of Palestinian well-wishers flocked to welcome Mr. Husseini as he returned to the Arab Studies Society Research Centre which he heads.

Mr. Husseini was arrested on April 12 in a crackdown on supporters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) after a pregnant Israeli woman was burned to death in an Arab petrol-bomb attack on the West Bank.

Kurdish rebels kill 4 as Ozal emphasises security

ANKARA (R) — Kurdish rebels killed four villagers in a fresh attack in south east Turkey as the government sought ways to halt a campaign by guerrillas who have massacred more than 50 civilians in three weeks.

The semi-official Anatolian Agency Friday reported the latest attack in which one family suffered four dead — including a three-month-old baby — and seven others seriously wounded.

Prime Minister Turgut Ozal told a news conference Thursday night that martial law would end on July 19 as planned in the four south eastern provinces where it is still in effect.

But Mr. Ozal, who had just visited two villages where rebels massacred 25 people on Wednesday night, made clear there would be no let-up in security.

He did not give further details of the new measures, decided before the latest killings.

Israeli police confiscate films of foreign journalist

TEL AVIV (AP) — Police confiscated 12 rolls of film from a West German journalist who covered a banned meeting between Israeli and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) members in Hungary, a police spokeswoman and the photographer said Friday.

The Foreign Press Association issued a statement condemning the confiscation as a violation of press freedom.

Andre Bruttman, a free-lance photographer, took the pictures in Budapest last month at a meet-

ing between a 22-member Israeli delegation and PLO officials. Some of his pictures appeared in Time magazine.

Police subpoenaed six members of the Israeli group to question them about an alleged violation of a law passed last year that bars meetings with members of commando organisations.

Bruttman told the Associated Press he was summoned for three-and-a-half hours of questioning at the Ramle Police Station in central Israel on Thursday.

Iran to stop shipping attacks if Iraq takes similar step

LONDON (R) — Iran says it will halt attacks on Gulf shipping as soon as Iraq stops hitting Iranian vessels, but will retaliate against U.S. Soviet or any other ship for every Iraqi strike.

Iran's chief defence spokesman, Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, spelled out his country's stand after a meeting of the Iranian Supreme Defence Council in Tehran Thursday night.

He said that although Tehran was opposed to the U.S. refuelling of Kuwaiti tankers, they would not be attacked provided Iraq did not hit Iranian ships, Iran's National News Agency (IRNA) reported Friday.

But Mr. Rafsanjani said retaliation would continue, whether the ships belonged to the United States, the Soviet Union or other countries.

The council met as Washington officials said the United States would go ahead with plans to refuel 11 tankers and give them U.S. navy protection despite an Iranian gunboat attack against a U.S.-owned supertanker earlier in the day.

In a seemingly conciliatory tone, Mr. Rafsanjani, who is also speaker of the Iranian parliament said:

"Generally, we are against U.S. flagging of ships belonging to a regional country. But if Iraq stops mischief and does not attack our ships there (will) be no aggression against any ship on our side, whether that ship carried (the) U.S. or any other flag."

"Of course we condemn the country which flies (the) American flag on its ships and which invites countries to the Gulf. But this does not call for intervention and we do not have the right to

interfere in the affairs of others."

Mr. Rafsanjani did not confirm that Iran was responsible for the attack on the Peconic but said this may have been a retaliatory strike for an earlier Iraqi attack.

Contrasting U.S. and Soviet policies in the Gulf, Mr. Rafsanjani said Washington was in something similar to a deadlock, whereas Moscow has taken the initiative.

A Soviet call for a withdrawal from the Gulf of all warships not belonging to regional countries was "very progressive, and no one can oppose it," Mr. Rafsanjani said.

If anyone opposed the proposal, it would be because he wanted "to bully," Mr. Rafsanjani said. Washington has said it might consider the Soviet proposal provided there was a ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war and Moscow also withdrew its ships from the Gulf.

Mr. Rafsanjani said the Soviets knew how to take a wise decision as soon as they realised it was in their interest, whereas the U.S. administration was "dominated by conflicts and ... half-dissatisfied."

Tehran Radio, commenting on plans to put U.S. flags on 11 Kuwaiti tankers, said Thursday many more would be needed to drape the coffins of American servicemen.

The Gulf would prove a more treacherous death trap for the United States than Vietnam or Lebanon, said the radio.

The American government was fully aware that arrival of a U.S. fleet in the Gulf could involve the United States in a confrontation with far more serious consequences than those it faced in Lebanon, the radio said.

Rafsanjani accuses Western diplomats in Iran of spying

NICOSIA, Cyprus (Agencies) — Iran's parliament speaker, accusing Britain and France of "adventurism" over a recent diplomatic row, claimed Western diplomats in Tehran are engaged in spying and espionage, the official Iranian News Agency reported Friday.

Hashemi Rafsanjani also said Thursday night that despite the strains, Tehran does not intend to sever ties with Paris or London "unless they step forward," the Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported.

A dispute between France and Iran broke out on June 30 over Wahid Gerdji, an Iranian embassy translator without diplomatic immunity. Gerdji, believed to be an Iranian intelligence officer, took refuge at the embassy to avoid being questioned about bombings in Paris.

French police have been checking identities of people entering and leaving the embassy. And French Premier Jacques Chirac was quoted as saying Paris could break relations with Iran over the issue.

Diplomatic links between London and Tehran have been re-

duced to a caretaker status after a dispute over the arrest of an Iranian official in Britain on shoplifting charges and the subsequent beating and brief abduction of a British diplomat in the Iranian capital.

"It is not too bad for us if such crises occur," Mr. Rafsanjani said, adding it has been Iran's policy after the 1979 Islamic Revolution "to minimise the presence of colonialist countries which have always followed espionage objectives in our country."

France indicated Thursday that it is in no hurry to carry out a threat to break diplomatic ties with Iran, saying a row over the Iranian embassy employee could drag on for at least two more weeks.

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's spokesman Denis Baudouin told reporters that France was determined to force him to leave his sanctuary as rapidly as possible.

"This cannot go on for months and months ... No deadline has been fixed but it cannot continue for long," he said.

Dutch firm seeks permit for minesweeper sales to Kuwait

ROTTERDAM (R) — Dutch naval shipyard Van Der Giessen De Noord near Rotterdam has applied for a licence to export one or more minesweepers to Kuwait, an Economics Ministry spokesman has said.

The spokesman would not say how many vessels were involved but Dutch newspapers reported that company representatives were in Kuwait negotiating for a

quick sale of two Alkmaar class polystyrene-hulled vessels.

No one was immediately available for comment at the shipyard.

Two Dutch naval officers went to Kuwait with the company representatives to provide technical advice, but The Hague has denied suggestions of any direct involvement by Dutch vessels in helping clear mines from Gulf shipping routes.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

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PROGRAMME ONE

15:20 Koran
15:50 Programme Review
16:55 Cartoons
17:00 Children programmes
17:00	..... Scientific programme
17:25	..... Chucky
17:50	..... Medical programme
18:20	..... Arabic series
19:00	..... Iraq Newsletter
19:15	..... Local Family programme

19:50	..... Programme Review
20:00	..... News in Arabic
20:50	..... Arabic series
21:00	..... Variety News
21:55	..... Tomorrow's programme
22:00	..... Documentary on Jerusalem
23:00	..... New Summary in Arabic
23:10	..... Close down

PROGRAMME TWO

18:00	Les sciences et la vie (documentary)	
19:00	News in French	
19:15	M. Benjamin	
19:30	News in Hebrew	
19:45	Science World	
20:00	News in Arabic	
20:30	Dad's Army	
21:00	Wild Flower	
21:10	Saturday Variety Show	
22:00	News in English	
22:20	Feature film: "Meyming Mail"	

RADIO JORDAN

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07:00 Morning Show
07:30 Newsweek
08:00 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:05 Morning Show Contd.
11:00	..... The Guitar Grestu
12:00	..... News Summary
12:05	38 years of American Top Ten Hits

13:00	..... News Summary
13:05	..... Pop Session
14:00	..... News Bulletin
14:15	..... Jordan Weekly
15:00	..... Concert Hour
16:00	..... News Summary
16:05	..... Instrumentals/Old favourites
17:00	..... Special Feature
17:30	..... Music
18:00	..... News Summary
18:05	..... Top Twenty
19:00	..... Newsweek/Music
19:30	..... Date with a Star

20:00	..... Now Music
20:30	..... Discovering Music
21:00	..... Play of the Week
22:00	..... Country Music
23:00	..... Classical Music
24:00	..... Close Down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1323 KHz

07:00	Newsweek 07:30 Here's Humph
07:45	Reflections 07:50 Financial News
08:00	World News 08:00 24 Hours
08:45	The World Today 09:00 Newsweek
09:00	09:30 Meridian 10:00 World News
10:00	24 Hours News Summary 10:30
10:30	From the Weeklies 10:50 Newsweek UK
11:00	World News 11:15 Reflections
11:15	A Jolly Good Show 12:00 World News
12:00	12:00 British Press Review 12:15
12:15	The World Today 12:30 Financial
12:30	News 12:45 Society Today 13:00 News
Summary:	Here's Humph 13:15 Letter
from America	13:30 People and Politics
14:00	About Britain 14:15 Sports
14:30	14:30 Britain 15:00 News
15:00	Newsweek 15:15 Music for Living
15:45	Sports Roundup 16:00 World
News	16:00 Twenty-Four Hours: News
Summary	16:30 Network UK 16:45
Sunday	Special 17:00 News Summary
Summary:	Saturday Special 17:30 Saturday
Special	18:00 Radio Newsweek 18:15
Saturday	Special 19:00 World News
19:00	Commentary 19:15 Saturday
Special	20:00 News Summary: Saturday
Special	20:05 Sports Roundup
21:00	Newsweek 21:30 Talking About
Music	22:00 News Summary: Ladies in
Waiting	23:00 World News 23:00 24
Hours:	News Summary 23:30 Jazz for
the	Asking 24:00 News Summary:
Champions	at Court 00:15 Personalities
Among	Friends 00:30 People and
Politics	01:00 World News 02:30 Anything
Goes	

VOICE OF AMERICA

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 11925 and 15210 Hz

06:00	News 06:10 VOA Morning 07:00
News	07:10 VOA Morning 08:00 News
08:10	VOA Morning 08:00 News 09:10
VOA	Morning 10:00 News 10:10
Press	Conferece, USA 10:30
News	19:10 American Viewpoint
point	19:30 Special English News &
Features	20:00 News 20:10 Weekend
21:00	News 21:10 Closeup 21:30 Special
English	News & Features 22:00
News	22:10 American Viewpoints
22:30	Press Conference USA 23:00
News	23:10 Music USA Jazz 23:55
Editorial	24:00 News 00:10 Weekend

Senate holds extraordinary session, refers agenda items to committees

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Called by a Royal Decree, the Upper House of Parliament (Senate) held its first extraordinary session on Thursday to vote on items on its agenda.

Without debate, all the items, including five draft laws and two amendments passed earlier by the Lower House of Parliament, were referred to appropriate committees for recommendations.

The five draft laws introduced by the government and passed to the Senate from the House after amendments were a foreigner's affairs law; a Jordanian Medical Association law; a public security law; an Armed Forces law; and a naturalisation law. One agreement dealt with oil exploration and the other was between the government and a Kuwaiti fund.

The naturalisation law now before the Senate Legal Committee, if approved, would allow Jordanians to carry dual nationalities. The law also grants the Jordanian citizenship to women married to Jordanians — three years after marriage for Arab women and five years after marriage for non-Arabs.

According to the same law, a Jordanian woman, who marries a non-Jordanian and obtains her

husband's nationality, would be able to keep both nationalities unless she decides to give up one of them. She would retain the right to her Jordanian nationality in the case of divorce from the non-Jordanian husband.

The Jordanian woman can retain her Jordanian nationality if her husband changes his because of "special conditions," according to the law. Sons and daughters of Jordanians who obtain a foreign nationality would keep their Jordanian nationality if they were under 18 years old. A Cabinet approval is required for any change in nationality.

Non-Jordanians who obtain the Jordanian citizenship would be able to take political and diplomatic posts or become members of Parliament at least 10 years after obtaining the citizenship.

The new foreigners' affairs law passed by the House states that every foreigner who entered the country in a legal manner and did not obtain a temporary residency permit would be fined JD 10 for each month of delay. Foreigners who do not apply to renew their annual residency permit within one month from expiry date, would be fined JD 15 for every one-month delay.

The new medical association law under consideration by the Senate Legal Committee, if passed, would allow doctors to con-

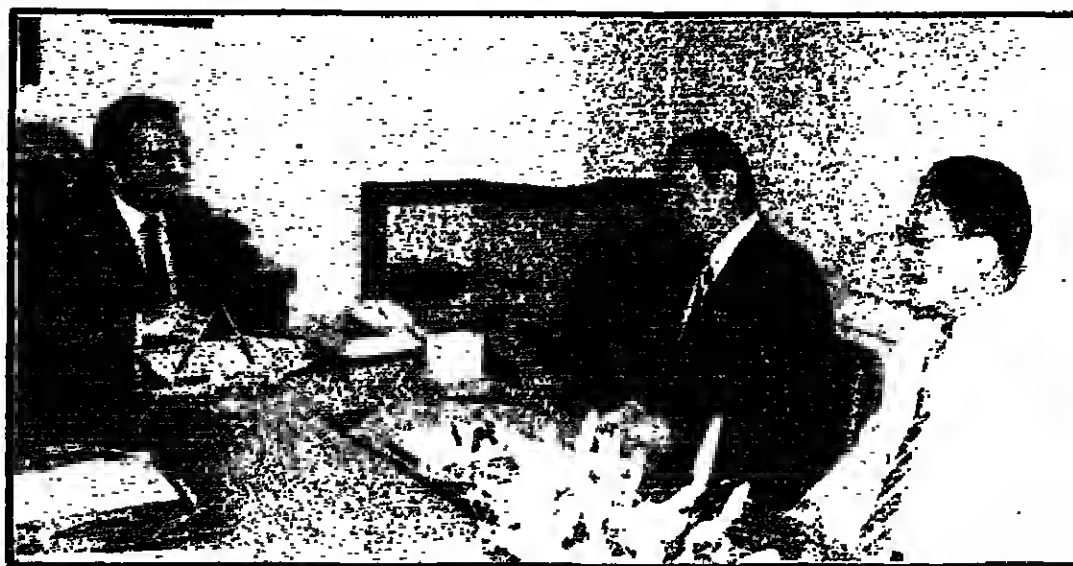
test decisions taken by the Higher Disciplinary Council in court. At present, decisions by the council are considered final.

The new public security and Armed Forces law allows the promotion of first staff sergeants to second lieutenants. The promotion would be approved, subject to the meeting of certain conditions, such as the serviceman passing a determined course and having at least three years to his credit in the service as a first staff sergeant. He or she should not be above 45 years of age and have the recommendation of unit's commander.

The law, expected to be endorsed by the House without amendments, is designed to benefit from staff officers as long as possible, before their retirement. Previously, first staff sergeants had the same financial benefits as a second lieutenant except for the rank.

The Senate financial committee is also expected to endorse an oil exploration agreement signed earlier this year between the government and Petrofina, a Belgian oil company.

A loan agreement between the government and the Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development to finance the construction of the Wadi Al Yutum-South Aqaba Road is expected to be endorsed in the coming session.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, receives Eichi Nakao, a member of the Japanese House of Representatives and vice-president of the Japanese-Arab Association, at the Royal Court Friday. Also attending the meeting were the Japanese ambassador in Amman, Akira Nakayama, and the Crown Prince's Office director (Petra photo).

Court Friday. Also attending the meeting were the Japanese ambassador in Amman, Akira Nakayama, and the Crown Prince's Office director (Petra photo).

Crown Prince receives Japanese parliamentarian

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, received at the Royal Court Friday Mr. Eichi Nakao, member of the Japanese House of Representatives and vice-president of the Japanese-Arab Association, who arrived here on Thursday.

During the meeting, they reviewed existing levels of cooperation between Jordan and Japan and means to enhance and broaden this cooperation.

The meeting was attended by Japanese ambassador in Amman, Akira Nakayama, and the director of the Crown Prince's Office. Later Friday, Mr. Nakao left for Egypt.

On Thursday, the Crown

Prince received at the Royal Court participants in the Inter-Islamic Network on Water Resources Development and Management's constituent assembly meetings, which began Wednesday under royal patronage.

Prince Hassan expressed the hope that the water resources group will enhance exchange of information and expertise among Islamic countries and will serve as part of a broader network for economic and scientific information in the Muslim world.

Prince Hassan wished participants every success in their meetings.

The audience was attended by Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib.

CBJ urges tighter security

AMMAN (J.T.) — Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) Governor Hussein Al Qasem has requested all banks and currency exchange firms throughout the Kingdom to take stricter security measures to provide adequate protection for their resources and their employees.

In a circular distributed to all banks and money changers in the country, Mr. Qasem said that despite security measures drawn up in cooperation with the Public Security Department in January 1981 and distributed to all banks and money changers, implementation of these measures have been lax.

The CBJ circular came following the robbery and killing last Monday of Mohieddeen Basheti, 22, employee of a money exchange firm, by an unknown assailant.

Police said that the incident was the first reported armed robbery of its kind in Jordan.

In his circular, Mr. Qasem asked all banks and money exchange firms to strictly abide by the following instructions:

— Employ qualified night guards provided with licensed arms in banks.

— Use modern warning systems inside banks and money changers to provide sufficient protection.

— Employ vehicles meeting "special specifications" for transporting money in and outside Amman.

The circular also asked all banks, financial companies and money changers to report to the police any customer who acts suspiciously or brings in large amounts of money to exchange.

New writers federation elects chairman, board

AMMAN (J.T.) — The newly established Jordanian Writers Federation, successor of the dissolved Jordanian Writers Association, elected its chairman and 10-member administrative board.

At the Constituent Assembly meeting Thursday, Dr. Hani Al Amad was elected chairman, while the administrative board members were chosen by consensus, according to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

The newly elected committee then met and appointed Dr. Hani Al Amad as chairman, Dr. Samir Qatani, secretary, and Mr. Sulaiman Oweis, treasurer.

The committee also appointed Dr. Mohammad Abu Hassan legal supervisor of the federation.

Haider Mahmoud, director general of culture and arts at the Ministry of Culture, Tourism, Antiquities and Information, said members of the new body had to

be genuine writers and should not engage in illegal political action.

"Some of the members of the Writers Association were not writers at all, they were members of banned political organisations," Mr. Mahmoud, himself a union member, told Reuters news agency.

"Anyone qualified by his work can join the new union. We don't mind if they have different political opinions but they must believe in the country and the union's rules," he said.

Mr. Amad, elected by the 25 writers attending the meeting out of a membership of 33, is a historian and professor of Arabic literature at the University of Jordan.

Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, acting in his capacity as military governor, ordered the closure of the former 327-member Writers Association on June 17.

Jordan to mark U.N. Int'l Population Day

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan, along with the rest of the world, today celebrates International Population Day, under the international theme of "the day of the five billion people."

On the occasion, Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan, who is also head of the National Population Committee, said issues of population increase and family planning have international implications and effects that influence all aspects of human life.

Such implications and effects have prompted the world to cooperate in controlling population growth and to counter the negative social, economic, health and education effects.

It is within the context of this international concern in population issues and problems that the United Nations set up the U.N.

Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) in 1967 to handle population control and family planning. The fund finances and supervises population activities in cooperation with the International Labour Organisation (ILO), said Mr. Haj Hassan.

He added: "It is a subject of pride for us here in Jordan that we formed the National Population Committee in Jordan in 1973 to formulate population control policies. The committee studies the interrelations of population control and social, economic, health, educational, cultural and environmental factors. Formation of this national committee demonstrates clearly Jordan's interest in population issues and particularly in family planning, which is designed to promote family welfare and stability," he said.



At the beginning of its first extraordinary session, the Upper House of Parliament observes a minute of silence in memory of the late Lower House

deputy, Sheikh Saoud Al Qadi, who died on July 1 (photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Greek transport minister arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — Greek Transport Minister Constantine Badoivas arrived here Friday heading a delegation on a three-day visit to Jordan for talks with his Jordanian counterpart, Ahmad Dakhan, on boosting and developing bilateral relations in transport. During the visit, the Greek minister will also visit the Royal Jordanian airline (RJ) and the Queen Alia International Airport. He will discuss strengthening cooperation between the two national airlines of the two countries.

Canada grants funds for development

AMMAN (Petra) — The Canadian government has granted Jordan 7 million Canadian dollars to finance the purchase of equipment and machines from Canada for use in various development projects, to be identified and agreed upon by both Jordanians and Canadians. Signing the grant agreement for Jordan was Ministry of Planning Secretary General Zaid Fariz, and for the Canadian government by the Canadian ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Gary Harman.

Royal Decree endorses disciplinary board

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued endorsing an amendment to the Jordan Cooperative Organisation's (JCO) staff regulation. Under the new amendment a disciplinary board will be formed under the chairmanship of the director general, for the first category staff. The board also comprises two members, one to be selected by the JCO's board of directors from among its members, while the second will be selected from the first category staff, provided that his grade be not less than those referred to the board.

ARA sets up accommodation for Egyptians

AQABA (Petra) — Aqaba Region Authority (ARA) has arranged with the Tourist Investments Department to temporarily accommodate Egyptians travelling through the Aqaba-Nuweibeh sea route. The measure was taken to alleviate congestion in the hotels, which could not absorb the large numbers of Egyptians arriving there en route to Egypt.

Ancient sites discovered near Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — A joint archaeology team from the Department of Antiquities and University of Nevada in the U.S. have discovered 80 new archaeological sites dating back to the period 7,500 to 500 B.C. east of Amman. The discovery was made during an archaeological survey of Greater Amman area near Ain Ghazal site.

Man sentenced for hashish trafficking

AMMAN (Petra) — The military governor has endorsed the military court's verdict convicting Harb Suleiman Said of trafficking hashish and sentenced him to three years in prison.

Environment ministers to hold 1st meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment will take part in the first meeting of the Council of Arab Environment Ministers scheduled to be held in Rabat, Morocco on July 21. Jordan's delegation to the five-day meeting will be headed by Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Yousef Hamdan.

U.S. Middle East scholar to lecture at ATF

AMMAN (J.T.) — Dr. William Quandt, senior researcher at the Brookings Institute in Washington, D.C., and former member of the National Security Council under U.S. President Carter, will deliver a lecture at the Arab Thought Forum (ATF) on July 13, 1987 at 6:30 p.m.

The lecture will be on "Arab-

American Relations and the Prospects of an International Peace Conference," and is being sponsored by ATF and the World Affairs Council.

Dr. Quandt is author of a book on the Camp David peace process, in which he participated as a government official.

Industrial fair ends after profitable 10 days

TUNIS (Petra) — A 10-day Jordanian industrial fair was concluded here Thursday evening, with the participation of 75 Jordanian companies.

The fair's director Ziyad Al Bakhit said that the fair was visited by over 250,000 Tunisian citizens. He added that contacts were made during the fair between Jordanian and Tunisian businessmen, resulting in the signing of trade deals between the two sides.

Of the 75 companies which displayed their products at the fair, 39 sold their products directly to the public.

The event was the second of its kind to be held in Tunis.

Minister praises fair

In an interview on the sidelines of the fair, Tunisian Minister of Industry and Trade Saladdin Ibn Mubarak welcomed the establishment of joint projects in Tunisia, saying that such projects will contribute to finding a good and stable atmosphere for commercial exchange between Tunisia and Jordan.

Mr. Ibn Mubarak said the industrial fair is a good beginning for establishing solid commercial

and industrial relations between both countries. He praised the high standard of Jordanian industries, saying that the good quality of the items on display creates a spirit of healthy competition between Jordanian and Tunisian industries. This in turn leads to an improvement in the industry of both countries in terms of quality and materials.

Asked about prospects for establishing permanent commercial centres in Jordan and Tunisia, the minister said there has been an initial agreement on this and contacts are currently under way to define terms for such centres.

Mr. Ibn Mubarak pointed out that Jordan and Tunisia are currently consulting about the statute for the Jordanian-Tunisian Council for Commercial and Industrial Cooperation. Such a council, he added, represent the optimal framework for cooperation in commercial and industrial projects.

On the volume of trade between the two countries, Mr. Ibn Mubarak said this volume amounted to \$12 million last year. This was an increase of 80 per cent over previous years. However, he said, this figure is still below expectations.

Expatriates register for panel

AMMAN (Petra) — Registration of participants in the third conference of Jordanian expatriates, which will be held on Monday under royal patronage, began Friday at the Palace of Culture at the Al Hussein Sports City.

Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan Friday visited the registration centres.

Some 650 Jordanian expatriates from 20 Arab and foreign countries will take part in the conference.

Views of Jerash Festival 1987



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ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday's

Al Ra'i: Concepts on conference diverge

THE Israeli concept for the proposed international Middle East peace conference as repeatedly voiced by Israeli officials, places preconditions that make the conference void and inactive. Such a concept, as expressed by Shimon Peres, who arrived in Geneva on Thursday, will not contribute to establishing peace at all or help achieve the objectives of the proposed conference. Israel views the U.N. role in the proposed peace conference as a mere umbrella, an international cover or mere protocol, and considers direct negotiations between Israel and its neighbouring Arab countries as the only way for achieving peace. This impractical and unrealistic concept must prompt Arabs to crystallise a pan-Arab concept for the proposed international peace conference, and to adhere to it, in order to ensure that the conference would not create new Arab divisions which the Arabs can do without in these difficult times. It is therefore of significant importance for the Arabs to unanimously agree on the concept of the conference, and of the objectives sought from holding such a conference, lest their differences aggravate and their views diverge. Arab leaders ought to voice out their concept of the conference's format and objectives and they should work towards holding their long-awaited summit, the right forum to formulate such a unified concept. Any delay or relaxation in formulating a pan-Arab concept will leave the scene open to Peres and his supporters in the Israeli government and will make the conference's idea void of its content and purpose.

Al Dustour: Masri warns of Gulf dangers

JORDAN'S foreign minister and head of the Arab League's seven-member committee, Taher Masri, currently in London to discuss with British officials means for putting an end to the Iran-Iraq war, has warned that escalation of the Gulf war and the havoc and dangers it carries to the peoples of both countries does not only threaten the region but also international peace and security. Mr. Masri's warning came in the aftermath of recent escalation of hostilities in the Gulf waters, where naval fleets of the superpowers are being massed. Such build up of forces can never contribute to finding of a peaceful settlement to the ongoing Iran-Iraq war. On the contrary it contributes to internationalising the conflict and further aggravates the situation. Mr. Masri said that in such a fragile and delicate situation, the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council should intervene and should shoulder their responsibility towards international peace and security. It is hoped that the five permanent member states reach a sound and effective resolution, capable of putting an end to the war and finding an honourable settlement to the conflict.

Sawt Al Shaab: Seeking an end to Gulf war

AMIDST sincere endeavours and efforts to find a solution to the Iran-Iraq war, an Arab League seven-member committee, headed by Jordan's Foreign Minister Taher Masri stressed in London on Thursday that Arabs fully support any international effort to find an honourable solution to the Iran-Iraq war. The Arab committee, in its endeavours to find a way to achieve an end to the war, which has become a source of real threat and danger to the whole world, rather than the Gulf region call on all U.N. Security Council members to take a deterrent action against Iran, which has always rejected all peaceful initiatives, unlike Iraq which has always respected all peaceful efforts and supported them. The British stand that called for putting an end to the war, withdrawal of warning troops to international borders and recognition of these internationally-recognised borders. Hence, it can be said that there are serious Arab and international efforts to put an end to the daily tragedies and suffering caused by the continuation of the war.

Thursday's

Al Ra'i: Solidarity efforts continue

THE Jordanian-Syrian parliamentary talks held at the Syrian capital Damascus, on Wednesday, are a practical translation of the brotherly relations between Jordan and Syria. These talks were part of on-going consultations aimed at clearing Arab atmospheres and building the long-sought and long-awaited Arab solidarity, which if achieved will, enable Arabs to use all possible options in their struggle to restore the usurped rights and establish comprehensive and just peace in the region. The talks also express the insistence and keen interest of parliamentarians in both countries to build the Arab force which can deter the aggressors and force them to accede to the sincere calls for establishing a just and durable peace. Such parliamentary talks should therefore receive the due support and response from the Arab World, given the fact that Arabs throughout the Arab World have always called for and stressed the need for building the Arab force, just as they called for capitalising on all possible options to restore the usurped rights and to put an end to Israeli arrogance.

Al Dustour: Rescuing Lebanon

THE recent talks held in Damascus between leaders of the Islamic gathering in Lebanon and leaders of the nationalistic (patriotic) Lebanese forces and their call for creating a broad front for the liberation and unification of Lebanon stress anew the significance and effectiveness of the Arab option for solving the 15-year-old Lebanese crisis. The meetings derive their importance from the delicate circumstances prevailing in Lebanon. Such circumstances place the Lebanese people before great and grave options, either of which may govern the destiny of Lebanon. With this situation in mind, Damascus meetings are viewed as one of the important stages of the long-sought remedy. It is hoped that such meetings come up with results capable of drawing closer the different views in order to reach a solution that can rid the Lebanese of their sufferings. We are sure that democratic dialogue between all warring factions is the only way out for the Lebanese people, who will continue to suffer unless they reach at a comprehensive national reconciliation.

VIEW FROM AMMAN

Arab politics in crisis: Questions of legitimacy

By Kamel Abu Jaber

UNTIL the collapse of the Ottoman caliphate in 1922 the world of Islam looked to it as the one source of legitimacy for the state. Prior to that collapse Arab and Muslim intellectuals sought remedies within the system, and ways whereby it could be modified and modernised while keeping the grand structure intact. The writings of Sheikh Jamal Al Din Al Afgani, Rashid Rida, Khair Al Din Al Tunisi and many others where genuine attempts at reform from within. Until the collapse, the caliphate, with its religious and secular mandate, exercised power in a quasi-divine "right of kings" tradition that existed in most of European medieval times. The European intrusion hastened the process of decay and eventually led to the total destruction of this institution without providing a plausible replacement. As a source providing legitimacy it was basically unchallenged for almost the entire prior-fourteen-century period even when local dynasties that were virtually independent arose. These always asserted, sometimes not very convincingly, that they governed in the name of the Caliph in Baghdad, Istanbul... etc!

In our attempts at some interpretative understanding of the nature of the political crisis of the Arab World now we must enquire into two highly related questions. The first deals with the possible sources of legitimacy that a given regime claims for itself in order to rule with at least a modicum of popular acceptance, not just mere acquiescence, and the second relates to the various responses offered by the Arab-Muslim intellectuals since their first awareness of the nature and the depth of the crisis facing their societies.

In his book *Economy and Society*, Max Weber lists three types of "legitimate domination" meaning that the validity of the claims to

legitimacy of any given regime must rest on one of them: Traditional, rational and charismatic. The first rests on the established belief in the sanctity of time honoured immemorial traditions and those exercising authority, under them. The second source, the rational, rests on the belief in the legality of enacted rules and the right of those in authority under such laws to issue orders and commands. The third source speaks of a type of legitimacy resting on the devotion to a charismatic, exceptional person whose sanctity emanates from a heroic exemplary character and the normative patterns or orders revealed or ordained by him. Weber concludes that to be legitimate, any regime must deserve to be obeyed by those ruled on any of these grounds. In more than one sense Weber only articulated what many Muslim commentators announced, only in modern terminology. Ibn Khaldun in particular comes closest to a discussion of legitimacy sources parallel to that of Weber. Society to prosper must have a ruler whose legitimacy sometimes rests on divine revelation, or it must rest on the rational policy of a ruler, a sultan whose legislation corresponds to the interests of those who obey him. Ibn Khaldun only implies the existence of the third source of legitimacy, charisma, in his discussion of a virtuous sultan. Al Mawardi actually lists the innate and the acquired characteristics that the sultan should perforce have.

Where do the Arab regimes of today stand vis-a-vis this background and what has been the Arab response to the crisis? Mohammad Ali of Egypt responded to the Western Napoleonic intrusion by principally emphasising the need for military modernisation. He viewed the challenge of modernity as principally military forgetting or unaware, as many other military-minded

leaders of the Arab World now, that you cannot simply isolate the reforms within the military without a spill-over effect into other walks of life; that such an approach will not only lead to societal unevenness but eventually to internal turmoil and unrest. By the middle of the nineteenth century the response expanded. Al Afgani, among many others sought reform within the Islamic system: An approach surely more universal resting on religious grounds, and perhaps best summarised in the saying that a nation's progress can be achieved through the reform of its "princes" and *ulema*, clergy and the intellectuals and rulers. Alongside this response another was developing prior to and following the occurrence of World War I. A variety of nationalisms, some local and some pan-Arab, some totally secular or liberal and others with religious overtones offered themselves as responses to the crisis. Again, and along with these two responses a third ideological one emerged emphasising a variety of socialist thought and ranging from the extreme left to other strains; a mixture of religious, nationalistic and socialist strands. The political parties and movements in the Arab World today are heirs to these legacies and while the dialogue and the search continues on the intellectual level, the regimes' claims to legitimacy are too often a confused mixture of all these responses. No clear-cut replacement to the institution of the caliphate has yet arisen that can provide an answer to this all important, all central political question of legitimacy. The fundamentalist resurgence in the Arab World now should only be viewed against this background of the failure to provide an answer, or a set of answers. In a sense, it is the completion of the circle and a return to the demands of "Reform Islam" commenced by Al Afgani in modern times.

The '56 war — another Israeli massacre

By Akiva Orr

ON 29 October 1956, the Israeli army invaded — without declaring war — the Sinai desert, and within days reached the Suez Canal. This unprovoked attack on Egypt was planned, organised, and coordinated beforehand with Britain and France. The plan was that Israel would attack Egypt and once it reached the Suez Canal both Britain and France would issue ultimatums calling on both sides to withdraw a few miles from the Canal. Israel would agree whereas Egypt would not. Only then would British and French troops land along the Canal zone "to keep the international shipping routes free for navigation of all nations," and "restore peace by separating the combatants."

Inside Israel opinion was divided. A minority in the Knesset and the press was opposed to an attack on Egypt, seeing it clearly as a service to imperialism. But Ben-Gurion ignored the opposition. The Israeli public was kept in the dark. With his proteges Dayan and Peres, Ben-Gurion flew to Paris to finalise the tripartite plot, which to his last day, he vehemently denied existed.

But there is another sordid chapter in this saga which is not so well known throughout the world, namely, the cold blooded killing by a unit of the Israeli army of 43 Palestinian civilians — citizens of Israel — returning from work to their homes in Kafr Qasim, 20 miles north east of Tel Aviv, on the day of Israel's inva-

sion of Egypt on 29 October 1956. The planners of the attack on Egypt decided to impose a curfew on most of Israel's Palestinian citizens (who were sympathetic to Nasser) from 5 p.m. on October 29 to prevent any demonstrations against the war. However, so as not to give any advance indication of what Israel was about to do, the curfew was announced on the radio only at midday. This meant that all those who went to work in the morning knew nothing about the curfew, and, hearing about it only at midday, had no alternative to returning to their villages after it was imposed. What was to be their fate?

This question was actually asked in a briefing session before the curfew by soldiers of the Israeli Border Guard whose unit was assigned the duty enforcing the curfew. The answer they were given was: "May Allah have mercy on those souls." As a result, soldiers of the Israeli Border Guard shot 43 Palestinian civilians returning from work between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. Many of those shot were women and young girls. The victims were ordered to get off a bus, a lorry, or a bicycle, and were then shot at point blank range. The soldiers took care to kill the wounded.

This horrific massacre was kept secret for three weeks, due to the 'national loyalty' of the Israeli press and radio. Finally, after the Communist party handed out leaflets about the massacre the facts became known and the army was forced to court-martial those

involved. The trial was conducted 'in camera' and 11 soldiers with their platoon and battalion commanders were sentenced to prison for periods ranging from 7 to 15 years. The divisional commander was given a fine of one penny, as a symbol of exoneration for anyone higher up. The court thus placed the blame on one army unit alone, failing to trace up the ladder of command those who issued the orders.

Little was heard of the 11 murderers until, on the 30th anniversary of the massacre, a Tel Aviv weekly, *Ha'ar* (10 October 1986) published some research into their fate. Daliah Karpel revealed some harrowing, hitherto unknown facts.

First, one of those sentenced to prison served his full term. By 1959, three years after the events, all were out of prison, their sentences reduced either by military appeal court or by presidential pardon.

Second, the commander who was stripped of his rank by the court was reinstated, due to Ben-Gurion's personal insistence. He was put in charge of security of Israel's nuclear plant.

Third, all of the murderers keep insisting — to this very day — that they acted correctly in obeying their orders to shoot civilians, although the judge ruled that an order to kill unarmed civilians returning from work was blatantly illegal and it was their duty to disobey it.

Fourth, the wife of the commander of the unit revealed that while the trial was in progress her

husband was released from military prison to meet Ben-Gurion, the prime minister and minister of defence, who pleaded with him not to reveal orders he was given by his superiors lest this implicate the general staff and the cabinet, and that he was promised an early release and reinstatement. As a result her husband agreed to take all responsibility on himself.

Fifth, the platoon's commander, who personally shot the first three who came by on bicycles was given, on release from prison, a job as head of the security department in charge of Palestinians in his municipality (Ramleh). Later the Jewish Agency gave him a job as manager of the sale of Israel's government bonds in a European capital.

One of the eleven, Shalom Ofer, stated:

"We were like the Germans; they stopped vehicles, ordered the Jews down, and shot them ... So did we. There is no difference. We obeyed orders just like a German soldier obeyed orders during the war when ordered to shoot Jews. I was involved in other deeds, no less horrible. My friends and I used to go on private raids across the border to Jordanian camps, to bring back information. From the age of 15 I've been walking on bodies. I don't regret anything."

Private Harushi, who shot 22 in Kafr Qasim was asked by the journalist whether it was difficult to shoot women and children. He answered:

"Not difficult at all. We did not see it as something unusual. It

wasn't the first time. We used to lay ambushes and met women who came to steal and do all sorts of things. They even sent children. Was I supposed to assume that they were innocent workers? If those who came to the village did not come to kill why was the order issued? Why was there a curfew?"

Did he have any regrets? He answered:

"No regrets. I did what I was ordered to do. My political belief hasn't changed. I remain a Labour supporter. The only pain is of my family. While I was in prison the neighbours shouted 'Mahlut is a murderer.' I paid a price. I'm paying to this day, in my job, in everything, all those years I live with the feeling that I'm a victim."

Gabriel Ulliet says:

"When Edmund Nakhmani asked the operations officer Tiomkin, who later became police superintendent of Tel Aviv: if I see a crying baby what should I do? Tiomkin replied: Even if you see a crawling baby shoot it. The order is to kill."

The journalist asked him why he was angry. He replied:

"When a person like Ben-Gurion writes to my wife, 'have courage' and two days later declares in the Knesset: These criminals must be punished. When a person like Dayan comes and embraces and kisses us secretly and then turns up on the witness stand and denounces me, that makes me furious. If we were criminals why were we given special leave and special treatment

in prison?"

Asked whether there was any stage when he felt remorse, even the slightest, he replied:

"Why should I feel remorse. In 1948 I was in Giv'ati and 'Samson's foxes': I fought many battles. Didn't I kill Arabs? Who told you they were armed? Is there conscience in war? What happened to the pilot who dropped the bomb on Hiroshima? That's war. Either you kill others or they kill you."

Edmund Nakhmani stated:

"When I saw what happened in the village I thought: Ben-Gurion is a second Hitler, because the order was, in the last resort, unjustified, and it all turned out to be a mistake. But on that evening we had the feeling that we were pre-empting the extermination of our nation. From today's perspective I know that only the Germans did such things."

Perhaps the most depressing revelation of these interviews is the fact that very few in Israel care about such revelation any longer. The majority of Israelis have become hardened by a series of further atrocities committed subsequently by the Israeli army and security services and by the pardoning of perpetrators by chiefs-of-staff, ministers of defence or even presidents. The majority of Israelis today would not consider the murder of an unarmed Palestinian as a serious crime. They have become cynical about atrocities — Middle East International, London.

South Africa's white liberal who rejected African roots

By Jonathan Sharp
Reuter

JOHANNESBURG — Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, a prime mover behind July 8th talks in Senegal between white South Africans and the African National Congress (ANC) guerrilla movement, is unique in his country's politics. As his name suggests, 47-year-old Slabbert's roots are in the Dutch-descended Afrikaner community. He was reared in conservative Northern Transvaal and attended Stellenbosch University, intellectual cradle of Afrikanerdom.

But he discarded his right-wing credentials to become leader of the liberal and anti-apartheid Progressive Federal Party (PFF), which under his leadership was the biggest opposition party in the South African parliament.

He shocked friend and foe in February last year by quitting parliament and his party post. Even members of his party's caucus were told about his resignation only an hour before he made the announcement.

Slabbert saw no role for himself in a parliament dominated for the past 39 years by the National Party and he opted for an extra-parliamentary vehicle for his liberal views by founding the Institute for Democratic Alternatives in South Africa (IDASA), which promotes white-black dialogue.

The resignation had a capricious flavour to it, and the tall, blue-eyed Slabbert has described himself as "a bit Bohemian" preferring the company of academics and actors to politicians.

Acquaintances say that even when he was a party leader, Slabbert remained independent-minded and self-critical, never content simply to mouth political clichés.

He believes all South Africans, including blacks who outnumber

whites by about five to one, should be able to vote.

But he does not think this country is ready for black majority rule and a federal structure should be worked out to protect minority rights.

"No one group should be able to dominate another, whether it be black or white. This goes for black majority government or by any other form of racial domination," he has said.

The talks in Senegal are not Slabbert's first encounter with the ANC, which is fighting a low-level guerrilla campaign to end white domination.

In 1985 he was among South Africans who went to Lusaka to talk to ANC members. Then as now, Slabbert was defying the South African government, which denounces contacts with an organisation dedicated to ending white domination by force.

In his resignation speech Slabbert said that to make war against the ANC was to make war against people in South Africa and urged the government to follow his example and talk to the guerrilla movement.

In a statement on July 7, Slabbert said it was stupid and shortsighted to portray the ANC as a small organisation based outside South Africa when vast numbers of blacks inside the country backed it.

While Pretoria has kept silent about the Senegal meeting between 50 white South Africans and the ANC, Slabbert's initiative could spell trouble later for his IDASA, which is financed partly by funds received from abroad.

President P.W. Botha has given warning that he is considering a crackdown on foreign-funded extra-parliamentary groups and analysts say the initiative that has resulted in the talks could provide a pretext for him to carry out his threat.

Australia on the day of general elections

SYDNEY (R) — The following are the key statistics of Australia on the day of federal elections for both the upper and lower houses of parliament.

Key statistics, Australia (July 11, 1987).

Population: About 16 million, major immigrant communities include British, Irish, Italians, Greeks, Yugoslavs, Lebanese, Vietnamese, Chinese, Polish, Dutch, Arabs, Turks, Cypriotes, South Africans, Americans, Malaysians and New Zealanders.

Area: Australia is an island continent about 25 times larger than Britain and Ireland and almost twice the combined areas of India and Pakistan. Its land mass totals 7,682,300 square km.

Capital: Canberra.

Government: Australia has a parliamentary system. Legislative power is vested in the federal parliament, which has two chambers, the House of Representatives (lower house) with 148 members and the Senate (upper house) with 76 members (12 from each state and two each from the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory).

Nationwide elections for the House of Representatives, the main national legislative body, are held at least every three years. In Senate elections, the people of each state and territory vote as a single electorate for senators, who serve six-year terms, with half the Senate retiring every three years.

Each of the six states and the Northern Territory also have a parliament, elected at least every three years, and their measures complement the activities of the federal parliament. The Australian Capital Territory comes under federal administration.

Australia, an independent nation, retains close constitutional links with Britain and gives allegiance to Queen Elizabeth. The queen is head of state and represented by a governor-general, and six state governors.

The governor-general, at present Sir Ninian Stephen, acts only on the advice of federal ministers. He is chosen on the advice of the Australian government.

Politics: Australia has two main political parties — the Labour Party and the Conservative Liberal Party, both of which are committed to a multi-racial, multi-cultural, multi-religious society. Other parties in the bicameral parliament are the National Party, Australian Democrats, United Australia Party and independents.

Domestic issues dominate the local political scene, although foreign policies affecting Australia's interests often are tackled vigorously by the various parties.

Prime Minister Bob Hawke, who won the December, 1984, general election, has maintained a tight hold on the militant left-wing of his Labour Party.

Hawke, a former trades union leader, is regarded as a moderate and has the full support of the Labour movement, spearheaded by the Australian Council of Trades Unions (ACTU).

Opposition leader John Howard has been chiselling away at Labour's economic strategies, which he says have created budgetary, balance of payments and foreign debt problems.

In the outgoing House of Representatives Labour held 82 seats, the Liberal Party 45 and the National Party 21. In the Senate, Labour held 32 seats, Liberal 28, National five, Australian Democrats six, independents three and United Australia Party one. One seat was vacant.

Economy: Gross domestic product (GDP) for 1985/86 was 232,046 million dollars (164,753 million U.S.). GDP for 1986/87 is estimated at 252,400 million dollars (18,647 U.S.).

The mining sector is highly capital intensive and accounts for 42 per cent of export income. Australia is the world's largest exporter of coal, which is now the country's single largest export earner. It is a major producer of mineral sands, copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, nickel, uranium, tin and now diamonds. Gold production using new recovery techniques is increasing rapidly.

Agriculture provides about 40 per cent of Australia's foreign

earnings with about two-thirds of rural production exported. Cereals, wool, sugar, meat and dairy products are the major earners.

Major manufacturing industries include steel, chemicals, motor vehicles, food and beverage processing and paper products. Textiles and clothing, basic metal products and light engineering are also widespread. The sector is dominated by large companies with the top 200 firms accounting for half total output.

Bass Straits oil fields have supplied up to 90 per cent of Australia's crude oil production and nearly half the nation's natural gas output.

Armed forces: Australia's armed forces have 72,000 personnel — army 33,000, Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) 23,000 and Royal Australian Navy (RAN) 16,000. The total defence force reserve is about 30,000 — army 26,000, RAAF 2,000 and RAN 2,000.

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JTV Channel 2 Preview

Sat. — July 11, 1987

8:30 Together We Stand
New Series

Lori and David Randall (Dee Wallace Stone and Elliott Gould) are a happily married couple and very content with their two children. David is a former basketball player who now co-owns a sporting goods store, and Lori, after pursuing a career, has decided to be a stay-at-home mom to their two children, Amy (Katie O'Neill) and Jack (Scott Grimes). Everything seems perfect in the Randall household.

Just as the Randalls are congratulating themselves on their happy home, there is a knock on the door and the social worker who arranged Amy's adoption arrives to request that they take another boy into their home. Lori is excited by the prospect of a new baby in the house, even though David is unwilling to rock the boat. Unfortunately the baby Lori is expecting turns out to be Sam, a teenage Oriental boy (Ke Huy Quan), who in turn is desperate to see his "sister" Sally, an adorable little black girl (Natasha Bobo), find a home.

The peaceful, perfect days in the Randall household are definitely now a thing of the past as the four children and their parents try to face and resolve the ups and downs of living together.

9:30 Variety Show

10:20 Feature Film
Wyoming Mail

Wyoming Mail was a formula Western which benefitted considerably from Russell Mettys' Technicolor photography, and from the virile presence of top-cast Stephen McNally as a postal inspector who, pretending to be a bank robber, pulls an escape from a territorial prison in order to fall in with a gang of train thieves and then expose them to the authorities. Alexis Smith, second-billed as a saloon-singer (and a contact between crooked railway official Roy Roberts and the robbers), provided the romantic interest and, even after McNally's deception is revealed, she sticks by him; with other parts going to Howard da Silva (as Roberts' chief henchman), Ed

Begley (a prison warden), and Dan Riss, Whit Bissell, James Arness, Armando Silvestre, Richard Jaeckel and Frankie Darro. Henry Essex and Leonard Lee scripted from a story by Robert Hardy Andrews, and it was directed by Reginald LeBorg for producer Aubrey Schenck.

Sun. — July 12, 1987

8:30 Growings Pains
Some enchanted evening

When Carol finally gets the nerve to ask Bobby to the school prom, he turns her down.

9:10 Doc. — Living With Crocodiles

10:20 Hunter

A top-rated action drama starring Fred Dryer as Rich Hunter, the best cop on the beat and Stephanie Kramer as Dee-Dee McCall, beautiful and tough-talking partner.

11:10 Ropers
Comedy Series

Mon. — July 13, 1987

8:30 Throb
Comedy Series

9:10 Courage

10:20 Goya

The second episode tells the story of Goya's difficult social rise as a portraitist. From the favourite of the nobility and the new bourgeoisie to court painter.

11:10 Love Boat

Bound for sun and fun, the Love Boat has been filmed on five continents. Literally hundreds of guest stars have booked passage on this laugh-filled luxury liner.

Tue. — July 14, 1987

8:30 Double Trouble
One Drives, The Other Doesn't

After failing her driving test twice, Kate throw caution to the wind and "borrows" her father's



My Husband And I, — every Thursday at 8:30

car and twin sister Allison's driver's license.

9:10 Ohara

A brutal murder with only one witness — an autistic young man who cannot communicate. Lt. Ohara (Pat Morita) must use all his investigative skills to solve the grisly crime while utilizing his unique inner gifts to draw out the man-child before the killer permanently silences him.

10:20 The Unknown War

11:10 Open All Hours
Comedy

Wed. — July 15, 1987

8:30 Three's A Crowd
The New Mr. Bradford

When Jack saves his life, a new Bradford treats him like the son he never had, taking him to his club, buying him gifts, and never giving Jack and Vicky a moment alone.

9:10 Doc. — The Silk Road
The Art Gallery in the Desert

10:20 The Wheels
Best seller — Part I
By Arthur Hailey

Starring:
Rock Hudson
Lee Remick

Adam Trenton's (Rock Hudson) ambition is to become president of the giant company for which he works, and it is through the intrigues, power plays and his oppor-

timistic marriage that Wheels discloses a dark side of America's auto industry.

Thur. — July 16, 1987

8:30 My Husband And I
The Poor Man at His Gate

In this week's episode, personnel boss Nora Powers (Mollie Sugden) is ashamed because her husband George (William Moore) has taken a job as doorman at her office. The question is: How can she hide the fact?

9:10 Rags To Riches

10:20 Feature Film
Grace Quigley

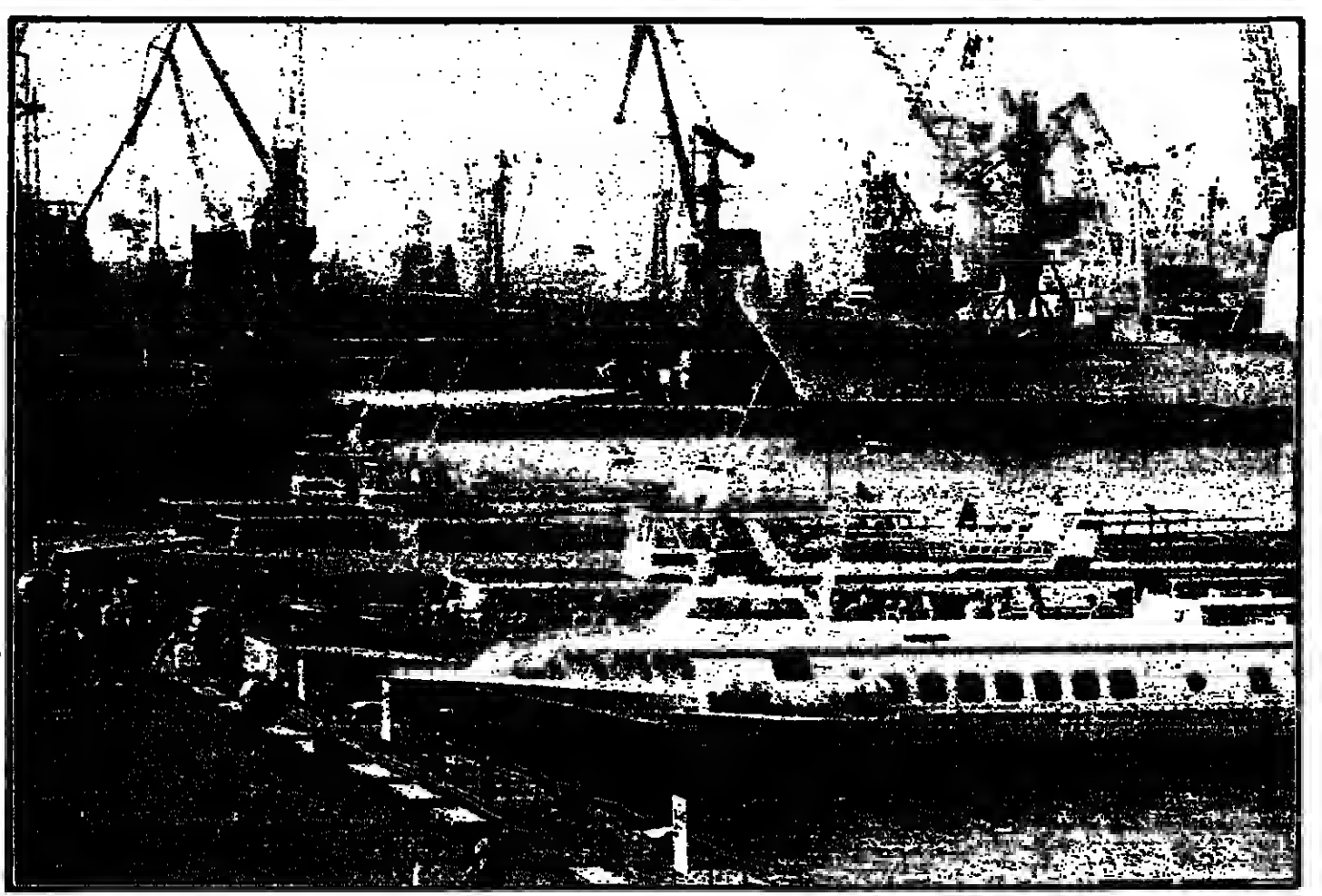
Fri. — July 17, 1987

8:30 Bill Cosby Show
9:10 Falcon Crest

10:20 If Tomorrow Comes
New miniseries

Starring:
Madolyn Smith
David Kity

Tracy Whitney was in love, pregnant and engaged to marry into one of America's best families. And then, with one phone call, she lost everything: her mother, her fiancé, her innocence, her baby and her freedom. After 5 years of unjust imprisonment, Tracy emerges from prison a new woman: cunning, ruthless, determined to survive. She would triumph, tomorrow, if tomorrow comes!



Dock space is precious at the busy Ukrainian port of Odessa on the Black Sea, the USSR's southern access to world shipping lanes. Passenger ferries and hydrofoils carrying sightseers berth near outgoing freighters that might be off-loading sugar from Cuba in

exchange for vegetables and powdered milk. Odessa's growth is typical of Ukraine's development from a primarily agricultural region to a land of industrial diversity.

Bustling Ukraine is more than Soviet breadbasket

National Geographic

WASHINGTON — It is time to amend the old geography textbook description of Ukraine as "the Breadbasket of the Soviet Union."

Yes, Ukrainian farms still make a huge contribution to the Soviet dinner table. On the average, they produce 25 per cent of the nation's wheat, 32 per cent of the corn, 58 per cent of the sugar beets, 22 per cent of the cattle, 27 per cent of the hogs — all this from only 2.7 per cent of the nation's land.

But as Mike Edwards points out in the May National Geographic, the 50 million residents of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, who make up nearly a fifth of the Soviet population, also are responsible for other, very different, statistics.

From coal to computers

"Hard by Ukrainian grainfields rise big cities, five with a million or more people," writes Edwards. "They pour 35 per cent of Soviet steel. Ukrainian factories produce automobiles, aircraft, locomotives, tractors, computers. Ukrainian mines yield nearly a third of Soviet coal, half of the iron ore, as well as manganese and titanium."

This turn to modernism has costs as well as benefits. In 1949, two-thirds of the Ukrainian population lived on farms; today, it's one-third. And one of the byproducts of modernisation is the presence of five nuclear power plants, one of which, Chernobyl, exploded into the world's consciousness a year ago in history's worst nuclear accident.

"Ukraine" means frontier, and many Westerners say "the Ukraine," but some expatriate Ukrainians dislike the construction because it implies that their homeland is merely a region.

Edwards and photographer

Steve Raymer visited Ukraine for two months, and were offered access to areas where the official Soviet tourist agency rarely takes anyone. Raymer, for example, was permitted to photograph the modern steel mill at Krivoy Rog. The National Geographic team also travelled to the major cities: Kiev, third largest in the Soviet Union; Odessa, a Black Sea port which handles 30 million tons of cargo a year; and Lvov, once part of Poland, part of Austria-Hungary before that, and ever the fount of Ukrainian emotion.

Ukrainians look back upon a confusing and disturbing past. They enjoyed only a brief period of independence from the end of World War I until the Soviets took control in 1920. For most of its history, Ukraine has been a land of many masters, Mongols, Lithuanians, Poles, Tatars, Ottoman-Turks, and Russians have ruled all or part of its 231,990 square miles. What, Edwards wondered, holds the Ukrainian people together?

Frown on Easter eggs

"Language, yes, and old songs about Cossacks and love, and a

body of literature (especially poetry), and a few art forms," he writes. "Ukrainians excel at embroidery, and created exquisitely decorated Easter eggs until the Communists frowned. And one thing more: faith. The people of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic are among the most devout in the Soviet Union."

Edwards visited numerous Ukrainian churches — Russian Orthodox, Roman Catholic, and Baptist — and concluded that, though the number who attend services is small, "behind them is a thousand years of tradition."

Most priests, who work under heavy restrictions, asked about the relationship between church and state, responded diplomatically: "Normal." But one, more forthright, told Edwards: "Normal for a socialist country. And much better than in Albania."

Ukrainian steel workers and coal miners seem to thrive on the challenges. At a gassy, grimy seam of coal 2,200 feet below the surface, Edwards asked a miner why he kept such a job.

"The pay, for one thing," the miner replied. With production bonuses, he may earn more than

500 rubles a month, 200 more than a factory foreman. "But the money isn't the only thing. My father and grandfather were coal miners. We're a dynasty."

Perhaps such grit and pride were what allowed Ukrainians to deal with the nuclear disaster at Chernobyl. The government evacuated 116,000 inhabitants within 18 miles of the reactor, resettling most outside that zone. Elementary schools in Kiev were closed, and arrangements were made for thousands of children to go to Young Pioneer camps far from the city.

Children play 'radiation'

When Edwards and Raymer visited Kiev last fall, they found homes bearing wet clothes at the doorways — to clean radioactive dust, from shoes. Kievans were advised to bathe frequently and wash their windows and walls. But adults made jokes, and children played "radiation," thrusting sticks at parked cars as if they were Geiger-counter wands.

Ukrainians had dealt with disaster before. In World War II, their land bore the brunt of the German drive to Stalingrad and the Red Army counteroffensive. The republic lost 7.5 million people, including almost 4 million civilians killed and 2.2 million taken to Germany as labourers.

The Black Sea port of Yalta, site of the final conference of the war's Big Three — Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin — still attracts Soviet visitors to the Livadia Palace, where the conference was held.

Officials hope to lure tourists from Western Europe to the rocky shores of the Crimean Peninsula, the warmest in the Soviet Union. Edwards told one official that such resorts in the West rely on four S's: sand, sea, sun and sex.

"We lack only sand," the official replied.

North says he is proud to be a 'scapegoat' for Reagan

(Continued from page 1)

right up until the day that somebody decided to start a criminal prosecution," said Col. North, the former White House aide who implicated Mr. Casey, Adm. Poindexter, former National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane, and Attorney General Edwin Meese in various aspects of the secret dealings.

White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater on Thursday declined to rule out a presidential pardon for Col. North, saying the issue had never been addressed.

Col. North has been granted limited immunity from prosecution in exchange for his testimony at the congressional hearings. But the former White House aide could face criminal charges that might arise from the scandal.

Asked at his daily news briefing if Mr. Reagan had ruled out a pardon for Col. North, Fitzwater said: "If has never been addressed."

Col. North also testified on Thursday he had assumed Mr. Reagan knew of the diversion of profits to the Contras but said the president had phoned him the day he was fired and told him he did not know.

Mr. Reagan is one of millions of viewers, at least part time, of Col. North's testimony. But Fitzwater said he would not comment

until the hearings ended. "He has seen a good deal of it," he said, changing the previous White House line that Mr. Reagan was too busy governing to watch television.

Col. North was the operations officer for secret U.S. arms sales to Iran approved by Mr. Reagan to improve relations and win release of American hostages in Lebanon.

Col. North has bluntly admitted that he shredded documents, lied to or misled Congress and others, altered memos and accepted a gift of a security system among other deeds.

He admitted to a host of deceptions during the 1985-86 arms scheme but insisted he acted out of patriotic motives.

He conceded that part of his "mission was to shield them (administration officials)..." if the scheme became public.

"Every centurion had a group of shields out in front of them, 100 of them," Col. North said.

Senate chief counsel Arthur Liman asked, "For whom were you going to be the scapegoat?"

Col. North replied, "For whoever necessary — for the administration, for the president for however high up the chain that they needed someone to say... that's the guy that did it and he's gone and now we've put that behind us and let's get on with

other things."

A State Department spokesman denounced Thursday as "preposterous" the interpretation Col. North gave Congress of words of praise from Secretary George Shultz.

Spokesman Charles Redman said Mr. Shultz intended only to compliment Col. North for keeping up the morale of Nicaraguan rebels. "That was in the secretary's mind and only that when he happened to see Col. North" at a reception last fall.

Col. North testified on Wednesday Mr. Shultz praised him for the "remarkable job I had done keeping the Nicaraguan resistance alive."

Col. North said the encouragement indicated widespread awareness of his activities at the upper echelons of the U.S. government.

The State Department issued a quick rebuttal. A statement distributed to reporters said Mr. Shultz had praised Col. North at the reception but "was not indicating either his knowledge or approval of the activities to which North has recently testified."

A White House spokesman said Friday Col. North's testimony on the Iran-contra affair has provided Mr. Reagan with a wealth of new information about events that occurred in the White

House.

Fitzwater, at his regular briefing for reporters, said "much of this information is new to us. We don't know the facts of what happened. We don't know about meetings. We don't know about conversations."

Fitzwater, revising earlier White House statements that week claiming Mr. Reagan didn't take time from his workday to watch Col. North's testimony, said Friday that Mr. Reagan watched the live broadcast of the hearings Wednesday for a half-hour before a speech-making trip. He said Mr. Reagan also watched for a half-hour Thursday afternoon.

In addition, the president is reading newspaper accounts and summaries provided by the White House counsel's office, as well as watching television news programmes about the hearings, Fitzwater said.

"The president's reaction is that the hearings are proceeding well, the facts are being delivered as he asked for in the very first instance, that we are getting some answers, others remain," he added.

"He's listening to it with interest and following it with concern to get answers to those questions that we didn't have answers on before," Fitzwater said.

Philippine military describes Marcos' bid as 'fantastic'

(Continued from page 1)

15 were being taken seriously. Two Americans with a hidden tape recorder and phony credentials as arms procurers tricked Marcos into revealing the plan, the Americans testified Thursday.

They then gave the information to the Philippine government, the two said.

Their statements — and the tapes also indicated that Marcos planned to have up to 1,000 tonnes of gold hidden in a secret cache and \$500 million in Swiss bank accounts.

The bizarre revelations were made by Robert Chastain, a business consultant, and Richard Hirschfeld, an attorney, at a hearing of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs.

It was, according to committee member Chester Atkins, "a shabby, sordid tale of gold bullion being offered for weapons to overthrow an ally of the United States."

Marcos' confidence, beginning in September 1986, on the strength of their business association with Mohammad Al Fassi, a businessman.

They convinced Marcos they and Mr. Fassi were willing to help get arms and money for an invasion of the Philippines that was originally set for late June and eventually was planned to take place this Friday, Mr. Hirschfeld testified.

Speaking to Mr. Chastain, who had hidden a voice-activated recorder in his briefcase, Marcos said during a meeting on May 21 he wanted anti-tank weapons, anti-aircraft missiles, rifles, mortars and enough ammunition for a three-month fight, the committee was told.

Marcos was to land by boat in his home province Ilocos Norte, where he would be greeted by supporters and swept back to control of the Philippines.

"I am going to land there, I don't care who opposes me," Marcos said, according to the transcript. "And if they oppose the landing, that is when we start the battle."

He claimed to have as an ally the commander of Clark air base,

a U.S. installation in the Philippines that has both U.S. and Philippine forces.

What was to happen to the current president of the Philippines, Corason Aquino, who took office after Marcos was swept aside by a popular revolt in February 1986?

"What I would like to see happen is we take (Mrs. Aquino) hostage," Marcos told Mr. Chastain. "Not to hurt her... no reason to hurt her... to take her."

According to the tapes, which were played to a packed committee chamber, Marcos planned to pay for the invasion with a line of credit extended by Mr. Fassi. In return, Marcos said he would give the Saudi a lien on his Swiss holdings.

In addition, Marcos told Mr. Hirschfeld that he owned 1,000 tonnes of gold, worth \$14 billion, that was hidden, perhaps in the Philippines. Marcos was vague about where he had obtained so much gold, except to indicate that some of it may have come from money set aside to pay Philippine veterans after World War II and some of it may have come from the Philippines' central bank.

Marcos also was vague about where the gold was and who knew its location, but was definite that his wife Imelda did not know its whereabouts.

"She panics," Marcos told Mr. Hirschfeld, according to the tape. Since revelation of the tapes, State and Justice Department officials have restricted Marcos to the island of Oahu, Hawaii, forbidding him to travel anywhere within the United States or outside the country.

In Honolulu, Marcos has questioned the authenticity of the tape recordings.

Marcos reviewed a transcript of part of the tape recordings with Honolulu Advertiser reporter Walter Wright. He said the recordings were "incredible," but that he could not comment further, on the advice of his attorneys. Sources close to Marcos say he believed the tapes may be "doctored" versions of conversations that started with an attempt to help an old friend, former world heavyweight boxing champion Mohammad Ali, out of financial problems, according to the newspaper.

The Marcos sources said he has asked his lawyers to investigate the tapes.

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Argentina seeks consolation position after crashing out as number 1

World soccer champions will meet Colombia today for 3rd place in Copa America

BUENOS AIRES (R) — World Soccer champions Argentina, knocked out of the South American Cup by holders Uruguay, will go all out for a consolation prize when they meet Colombia in the match for third place here Saturday.

"The motivation may not be the same but we will again do our utmost to gain victory," Diego Maradona said following Argentina's 1-0 defeat to Uruguay in Thursday's semifinal.

"We have to win a cup, even if

it's for third place, so we're going to put out our best possible team to face Colombia," coach Carlos Bilardo said.

Argentina joined Brazil as victims in a tournament of surprises when, after conceding a shock

goal against the run of play, they failed to pierce a packed defence. Lovers of attacking football are mourning the absence of the favourites in Sunday's final but the third place match could provide a feast of football.

Colombia were expected to dispose of Chile, Brazil's executioners, in Thursday's semifinal in Cordoba but also crashed against a solid defence and succumbed in extra time.

The more experienced Argentines will be favoured to win but Colombia have some fine young footballers who excited the few fans who went to their qualifying round matches in Rosario.

If both sides play to form the game should flow from end to end with the skilful and intricate attacking moves Maradona and Colombia's Carlos Valderrama are capable of creating.

The last time the two sides met was in the World Cup qualifiers in 1985, Argentina winning 3-1 away and 1-0 at home, but Colombia are a much improved team.

Most of the teams in the tournament said they would like to meet Argentina in the final.

Colombia can get over the disappointment of not reaching the final by considering that a match against the world champions could be better experience than a tight, tough final against a cautious Uruguayan team.

"It seems one has to play anti-football to win these games," Argentine defender Jose Cuciuffo said after the semifinal.

"We wanted to play football and feel (others) throughout South America should try to do the same, even as visitors, which is the example Argentina set in the World Cup," he said.

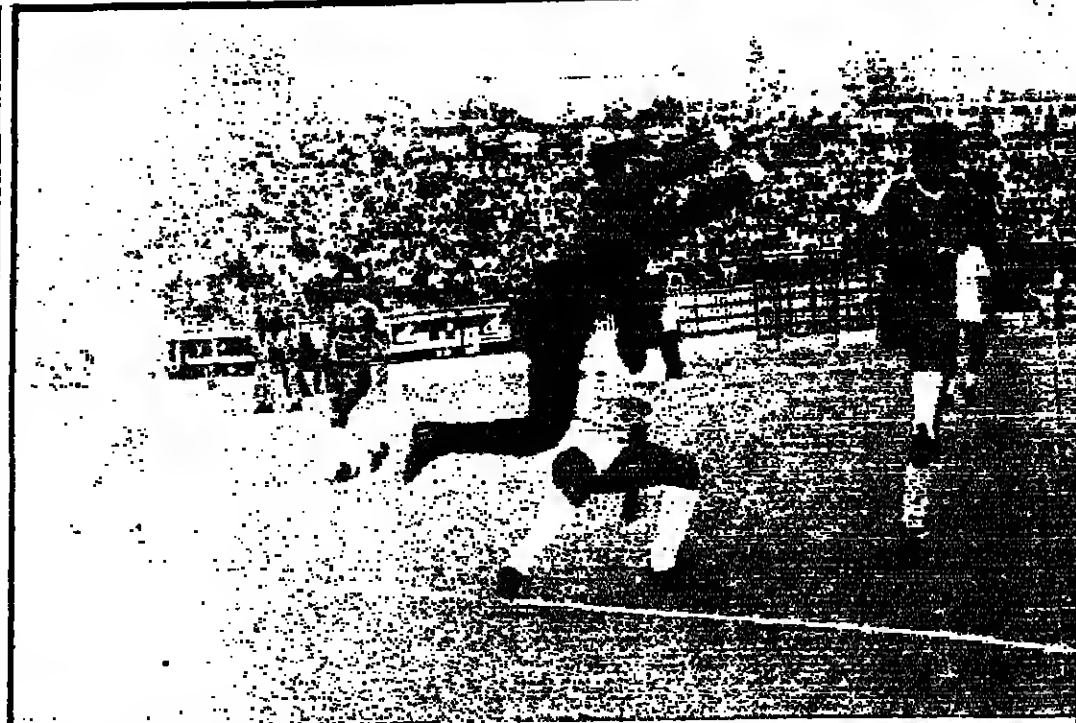
Dutchwoman wins 2nd stage, takes Tour de France overall lead

FUTUROSCOPE, France (AP) — Monique Knol of The Netherlands won the second stage of the women's Tour de France cycling race Friday in a sprint and grabbed the overall lead.

Defending champion Jeannie Longo finished fourth in the 85.9-kilometre race, in the same time as Knol at two hours, 11 minutes and 52 seconds.

Knol took advantage of bonus points to move into first place in the overall standings at three hours, 56 minutes and five seconds, with Longo 12 seconds behind.

Finishing second Friday was Laima Zilporite of the Soviet Union, with Jutta Niehaus of West Germany in third. When riders finish together in a pack, they are all awarded the same time.



LEAP TO SAVE NET: Al Ahli goalkeeper leaps to catch the ball before it reaches AdDuffatein striker Lazi Abdul Rahman (in dark shirt) while Mahmoud Al Hafi, Al Ahli's defender (in white shirt) looks ready to defend his net.

AdDuffatein won the Premier League soccer match held at Amman stadium by 1-0. In another league match held in Irbid Al Hussein club beat Al Ramtha 1-0 (Photo by Abdallah Ayyoub).

Both Koreas to further discuss Olympic venue

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (Agencies) — A fourth round of meetings on North Korea's demand to co-host the 1988 summer games opens Tuesday, the first North-South joint session before the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 13 months.

Delegations from North Korea and South Korea will meet with IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch for two days at the committee's glass-and-marble headquarters on the shore of Lake Geneva.

Both sides have not held joint discussions since June 1986, although Samaranch has talked separately with representatives since then.

The meeting follows the second month of anti-government demonstrations in Seoul, the South Korean capital where the games are scheduled to be played Sept. 17 to Oct. 2.

While some athletes and government officials have questioned holding the games in such a politically sensitive city, the IOC said it had no plans to move the Olympics. Samaranch took a strong stand last week, saying the games will be held in Seoul or not at all.

Samaranch has earlier said there could be further changes in the events offered to North Korea in next year's Olympic Games.

"There may be some changes in splitting the programme and we are ready to negotiate more on the subject," said Samaranch, who is attending the World Student Games in Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

Samaranch did not qualify his comments as previously when he has emphasised that only minor adjustments would be possible in the compromise package offered to Pyongyang following North Korea's demand for a half share of the games.

He said he hoped the July 14-15 meeting in Lausanne between National Olympic Committee delegates from both Koreas — the fourth such meeting — would result in an agreement.

North Korea, which has been offered the table tennis and archery competitions and some soccer and cycling, insists on staging at least eight of the 23 sports on the games programme.

Samaranch was asked Friday whether any alternative site for the 1988 Olympics was being considered following the recent unrest in Seoul.

"It will be Seoul only. I don't know any other solution. If there will be no games in Seoul, there will be no games at all next year. We are not considering any other city as an organising post," he said.

Samaranch stressed his satisfaction with the organising skills of Seoul officials.

"They've had outstanding preparations in Seoul and I can say that never has any city showed such a degree of preparation. They do have some internal problems in South Korea, but I think that situation is improving. We have received some very good news from South Korea recently," he said.

Piquet says he could have overpowered teammate Mansell

SILVERSTONE, England (R) — Brazilian Nelson Piquet has accused his Williams teammate Nigel Mansell of Britain of performing "a dangerous stunt" when he overtook him in the French Grand Prix at Le Castellet on Sunday.

Piquet, the former world champion speaking ahead of Sunday's British Grand Prix, said: "In fact he did not get past me — I had to let him go for safety's sake."

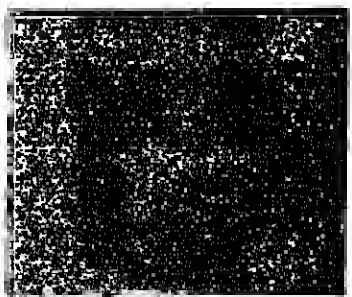
He added: "If he had not been in the same team I would have tried to stop him going by — and perhaps we would both have come off the track."

Piquet also recalled the incident at the Belgian Grand Prix where Mansell had to be restrained by mechanics after a collision with Brazilian Ayrton Senna on the first lap which eventually forced the Briton's retirement.

It is an open secret there is no love lost between the two drivers, although Piquet insisted to reporters: "We have not had one argument."

But the two rarely speak, say race watchers, despite being teammates. Piquet said: "We are two separate teams within a team."

"We don't discuss anything such as tactics or even technical



Nelson Piquet details of the cars. If you are in competition you don't give advice."

Epsom winner favourite to win Irish Oaks

DUBLIN (R) — Sheikh Mohammed's Unite, who spearheaded the Epsom Oaks field, is a worthy odds-on favourite to complete the double in Saturday's Irish Oaks at the Curragh.

The Michael Stoute-trained filly has been installed by the bookmakers as 11/8 on favourite to emulate the 1981 English-Irish Oaks heroine Blue Wind.

Stoute, Sheikh Mohammed and jockey Walter Swinburn are certainly in-form as the trio produced Adjal for an impressive and gutsy win in Thursday's July Cup Champion Sprint at Newmarket.

The withdrawal of Sheikh Mohammed's other two intended Curragh runners, Three Tails and Port Helene, leaves Epsom Oaks runner-up Bourbon Girl as the main challenger to Unite.

They certainly look to be the class horses in the eight-horse

Yugoslav footballers under attack from local press

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia (R) — Yugoslav soccer players were slapped hard by the national press Friday for their humiliating defeat in the early stages of the World Student Games currently being staged here.

"Professionals fail to pass amateur exams," was how one newspaper reacted after the heavily-favoured Yugoslav team, mainly First-Division professionals, were eliminated despite beating South Korea 2-1 on Thursday.

Another called them "immature professionals," while a Zagreb daily splashed "professionals eliminated" across its front page.

Yugoslavia, who had lost an earlier match to the Soviet Union, had needed to beat South Korea by two goals to advance to the Thursday night.

National selector Ivan Toplak said many of his players were too cocky and some of the offenders might be dropped from the national team in the future.

In early action Friday, Noemi Lung earned a chance at collecting a third swimming gold in the women's 200-metre butterfly. But the winner of the 400-metre freestyle and 200-metre individual medley was the slowest of eight qualifiers for the final.

Ali says he is no more the greatest

COCUYOC, Mexico (R) — Mohammad Ali, who throughout his boxing career touted himself as "the greatest" has said he no longer considers the title appropriate.

Speaking to reporters at a three-day World Boxing Council (WBC) symposium on boxing medicine being held here, the three-time world heavyweight champion said on Thursday his Muslim religion has taught him to tone down the self-hype.

"I don't consider myself the greatest boxer in history," he said. "My religion says that to consider yourself the greatest is to be the greatest fool."

Ali was greeted by U.S. boxing promoter Don King and WBC President Jose Sulaiman at this resort town about 90 kilometres outside of Mexico City.

The former heavyweight champion appeared slow in his movements and his speech was slurred as he made his way through a crowd of reporters, autograph seekers and boxing officials.

He praised the NBC for sponsoring the symposium, saying in previous years too little was done before and after fights to ensure the safety of boxers. Along with addressing boxing injuries those attending the symposium, including WBC regional vice presidents and several sports medicine specialists from the United States, will deal with the problem of drug abuse among boxers.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Irishman takes Tour de France 10th leg

FUTUROSCOPE, France (R) — Stephen Roche of Ireland Friday won the 10th stage of the Tour de France cycling race, a 87.5-kilometre time trial from Saumur. Charles Mottet of France gained the overall race lead.

AIDS 'protectors' distributed to sportsmen

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia (AP) — Male participants at the 14th world summer University Games have been given condoms to prevent the possible spread of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), organisers have said. Organisers said "you can never be too careful" when the deadly virus is involved, adding that the move was introduced to "eliminate any possible spread of the illness" in the country. About 5,000 athletes from 129 countries are participating in the games that were formally opened on Wednesday. Male competitors represent about two-thirds of the total, and organisers left a condom for each one of them in rooms at the athletes' villages. There are also posters warning about the disease. According to figures issued by the World Health Organisation (WHO), nine people have died of AIDS in Yugoslavia during the past three years. AIDS is a disease that attacks the body's immune system, leaving victims susceptible to a wide variety of infections and cancers.

Foreman decks Hostetter in third round

OAKLAND, California (AP) — Former heavyweight champion George Foreman showed more power and less fat in the second fight of his comeback bid Thursday night, decking Charlie Hostetter in the first round and knocking him out at 2:01 of the third. Foreman, 38, immediately said he was ready for a title fight if he can get one.

Cash's ancestry debated in parliament

HOBART, Australia (R) — The question of whether newly-crowned Wimbledon champion Pat Cash is really the great grandson of a Tasmanian highwayman has led to heated exchanges in the state's parliament. Last weekend's victory by Australia's number one tennis player provided an unexpected bonus for the Tasmanian government who 12 months ago spent 30,000 Australian dollars (\$21,000) on a tourism promotional film starring Cash. In the short film, which will be seen in the U.S. and Japan in the near future, Cash was shown retracing the footsteps of his ancestor Martin Cash who earned his living as a bushranger (highwayman).

Two seeds survive in Swiss Open

GSTAAD, Switzerland (AP) — Swiss-Italian Claudio Mezzadri upset sixth-seeded Anders Jarryd of Sweden 7-6, 6-3 in second-round action Thursday at the \$231,000 Swiss Open tennis tournament. Mezzadri won the first set tie-breaker 8-6. He holds dual nationality, but now plays on the Swiss Davis Cup team.

Wilander reaches quarterfinals

BOSTON (R) — Top-seeded Mats Wilander of Sweden led six other seeded players into the quarterfinals of the \$300,000 U.S. Pro Men's Tennis Championships Thursday night with an easy 6-2, 6-2 win over Franco Davin of Argentina. Tom Nijssen of the Netherlands was the only unseeded player to reach the quarterfinals when he upset ninth-seeded Thierry Tulasne of France 2-6, 6-0, 7-6.

Dubai erects desert cricket venue

DUBAI (R) — Night-time cricket in the desert will soon become a reality as the game, rooted in the green pastures of England, finds a second home in the Gulf region.

Following Sharjah's success in pioneering the game in the region, the Emirate of Dubai is building a 22,000-seat stadium with floodlights.

Project engineer and coordinator Stephen Trutch says Dubai is not out to steal the limelight from Sharjah.

"We will be staging some floodlit games because we wanted to do something a little different," he said. Sharjah has no facilities to stage matches at night.

Workmen broke ground last month on a dry tract of sand outside this city for a \$13 million cricket and hockey complex designed to help promote Dubai as the sporting capital of the Middle East.

The Al Maktoum ruling family of internationally-known race

horse owners have already embarked on construction of the region's first grass championship golf course and an English-style racing circuit.

Sheikh Hamdan bin Rashid Al Maktoum, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) finance minister, is personally funding the cricket project for completion towards the end of 1988.

Cricket in the Gulf was pioneered a few miles away in Sharjah, where businessman Abdul-Rahman Bukhatir built a stadium in 1981 and confounded sceptics who said the game would never take root.

Sharjah has since attracted the world's top teams and hundreds of thousands of spectators, most of them from the UAE's large Indian and Pakistani expatriate communities.

The Dubai stadium will be slightly larger than Sharjah's and linked to a 10,000-capacity hockey stadium by a luxurious clubhouse.

Special Bermuda grass adapted

to the salty sand of the Gulf coastline will provide a lush turf, while the hockey pitch will be synthetic.

Dubai has already pencilled in a maiden international tournament in November or December 1988 and plans to negotiate directly with the world's top cricket boards including India, Pakistan, the West Indies, Australia, Sri Lanka and England, all of which have played in Sharjah.

"There's room enough for both of us," said Trutch, pointing out that Sharjah tournaments are sold out weeks in advance.

An inaugural hockey tournament is planned for early 1989. Dubai was first to host a major international hockey match in the Gulf in January 1986 when West Germany beat Pakistan, India and England.

Dubai officials hope the project will spur interest among the Arabs, enthusiastic followers of football, falconry and camel racing but generally unfamiliar with cricket and hockey.

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Coe doubtful over further success because of injury

LONDON (R) — Britain's Olympic 1,500 metres champion Sebastian Coe is doubtful for next month's world athletics championships in Rome because of injury.

Coe has not raced since May because of an achilles tendon injury. "It certainly doesn't look too rosy for my chances of making the team for Rome," Coe said. "I'm able to run on grass in road shoes but I still can't get into spikes."

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Chun quits party leadership to push for political reforms

SEOUL (R) — President Chun Doo Hwan resigned his post as chief of South Korea's ruling party Friday, saying he wanted to spur a new drive for democracy by "liquidating a shameful legacy of the past."

Mr. Chun told a meeting of party legislators that he would now devote himself to keeping a "suprapartisan" position in running state affairs, including free elections this year for a new president and the staging of next year's Seoul Olympic Games.

Mr. Chun, who has doubled as president of the Democratic Justice Party (DJP) since its founding in January 1981, did not say exactly who would become his successor at the party helm.

But he dropped ample hints he favoured party Chairman Roh Tae-Woo, whom he proposed to replace him as head of state when he steps down next February after seven years in power.

The country's headline opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP), spearheaded by leading dissidents Kim Dae-Jung and Kim Young-Sam, welcomed Mr. Chun's decision as a move aiding promised political reform.

The opposition has demanded Mr. Chun leave the DJP to ensure that the projected direct presidential elections are fair.

RDP President Kim Young-Sam told reporters: "I welcome the news, but it would have been better if he quit the ruling party altogether."

A presidential spokesman said Mr. Chun would retain his party membership, and the DJP members of parliament immediately installed him as "honorary president."

Parties on both sides of South Korea's political divide have been manoeuvring to start negotiations this month on a new democratic constitution.

Friday's announcement came a day after thousands of anti-government demonstrators paraded through the capital in a memorial march for a 20-year-old student, fatally injured by a police teargas canister during a protest on June 9.

Police Thursday fired teargas to disperse tens of thousands of protesters threatening to march on Mr. Chun's palace after a funeral motorcade left the city hall for the burial of Lee Han-Yoi at his native town of Kwangju to the south-west.

In Kwangju, scene of a 1980 civilian uprising, about 200,000 people massed in the streets as the bears arrived from Seoul, witnesses said. No major incidents were reported.

Memorial services were also held in about a dozen other cities for Lee, from Seoul's Yonsei University, who students hailed as a "national martyr for democracy."

Addressing the DJP meeting Friday, Mr. Chun praised Mr. Roh for making a declaration for democracy on June 29, thereby putting an end to almost three weeks of anti-government street violence that sparked the worst political crisis since Mr. Chun came to power after a 1979 coup.

"I join all of you in paying the highest tribute to Mr. Roh Tae-Woo for having made the courageous decision which has given all our citizens a refreshing jolt and has greatly enhanced their pride," Mr. Chun said.

He went on: "We are now liquidating a shameful legacy of the past and opening a new chapter of democratic development and national harmony."

Accordingly, I have decided to dedicate myself exclusively to my duties as the president of the republic from a suprapartisan position during the remainder of my term of office, and to open the way for the DJP to carry out its immediate important tasks under a new leadership."

One month ago, on June 10, the president announced Mr. Roh, a former military academy classmate, as his chosen successor. That night the streets of Seoul and other cities erupted in violence against what government critics denounced as the ruling camp's "plot to perpetuate military dictatorship."

But Mr. Roh has been applauded by many South Koreans as a budding statesman since he presented the democratic reform package that accommodated virtually all opposition demands at one stroke, including a direct vote for a new president.

On Thursday, Mr. Chun granted amnesty to his arch enemy, Kim Dae-Jung, and 2,334 other dissidents who had already served sentences for political offences but had yet to have their civil rights restored.

ter of democratic development and national harmony.

Accordingly, I have decided to dedicate myself exclusively to my duties as the president of the republic from a suprapartisan position during the remainder of my term of office, and to open the way for the DJP to carry out its immediate important tasks under a new leadership."

One month ago, on June 10, the president announced Mr. Roh, a former military academy classmate, as his chosen successor. That night the streets of Seoul and other cities erupted in violence against what government critics denounced as the ruling camp's "plot to perpetuate military dictatorship."

But Mr. Roh has been applauded by many South Koreans as a budding statesman since he presented the democratic reform package that accommodated virtually all opposition demands at one stroke, including a direct vote for a new president.

On Thursday, Mr. Chun granted amnesty to his arch enemy, Kim Dae-Jung, and 2,334 other dissidents who had already served sentences for political offences but had yet to have their civil rights restored.

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Based on the 1984 election outcome, the opposition will need at least 2.5 per cent nationwide swing against Labour to gain power. A similar swing for Labour would give Mr. Hawke a landslide triumph, analysts said.

TEL AVIV (AP) — Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and American adviser Lauren Bacall think they may be related, and Peres has promised to further investigate the matter.

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"There are not too many Perskys in the world," Peres told Miss Bacall, while posing for pictures. "Most of them are related."

Miss Bacall, who was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., said she didn't see her father, William, from the time she was eight years old, and that her mother went back to using her maiden name, Bacall. The actress said she believed her father was an immigrant from Poland, but that she knew little else about him. "The only thing we could investigate is where he comes from," suggested Peres. "I guess we'll never know," said Miss Bacall. "We'll just have to pretend we're related, whether we are or not. How do you feel about that?"

JAPANESE life expectancy growing

TOKYO (R) — The Japanese, who already have the world's highest life expectancy, are living longer and longer. The Health and Welfare Ministry said that life expectancy for Japanese men, and women in 1986 grew by 164 days over the previous year. The average Japanese man can expect to live 75.23 years and the average woman 80.93 years. The Guinness Book of Records lists Japan as the country with the world's highest life expectancy.

Smoking banned on Saudi flights

JEDDAH (R) — Saudi Arabia's flag carrier Saudia has banned smoking on most of its domestic flights as from July 16, an airline official has said. He said smoking would be banned on all non-stop domestic flights of less than two hours — affecting over 70 per cent of flights linking 18 different airports in the kingdom.

Saudi newspapers and television, for several weeks past, have been stressing the health dangers of smoking. The Ministry of Health held a seminar on the subject last week. In January last year, Sweden's main domestic carrier (Linjeflyg), became the first airline to ban smoking on its flights.

Hong Kong heroin courier gets 17 years

SYDNEY (R) — A Hong Kong woman was sentenced to 17 years in prison for trying to smuggle heroin worth six million dollars (\$4.2 million) into Australia in her corset. Li Shuet, 26, pleaded guilty to importing the drug on September 13 last year. She was arrested at Sydney airport after customs officers found 19 packages of heroin, weighing 2.7 kilograms (5.9 pounds), concealed in a corset she was wearing. Judge John Slattery said Li was to have been paid 50,000 Hong Kong dollars (\$6,000) for acting as courier.

Baby shortage foreseen in developed nations

WASHINGTON (AP) — While the Third World struggles with too many people, the large industrial nations face the opposite problem — their populations may begin to shrink, possibly causing serious economic problems, an expert says. The nations at risk, according to analyst Ben Wattenberg, include the United States, Canada, all the nations of Western Europe, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and Iceland. "Modern capitalism has always been rooted in the economic fact of vigorously expanding domestic markets. That phase is ending," Wattenberg reports in his new book, "The Birth Death," published Tuesday. After years of concern about overpopulation, birth rates have plummeted in North America, Europe and Japan, with too few babies being born to replace their parents. The "missing" babies eventually become "missing producers and consumers, soldiers and sailors, mothers and fathers. . . I believe the birth dearth will, in the near future, begin to cause turbulence at every level of our economy, from the counters of fast-food restaurants to major corporate boardrooms," Wattenberg said. "We in the West have about one generation to first, understand, and then, reverse this fertility free-fall we have experienced. Otherwise we will pay for it," added Wattenberg. He is a senior fellow at the conservative American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. Population experts consider that each woman has to bear 2.1 children in her lifetime if the population is to remain stable. That allows for two children to replace the mother and father, plus some to replace children who do not live out normal lifespans. Fertility has fallen below that level in the United States and many other developed nations in recent years.

U.S. House approves \$9.5b NASA budget

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House of Representatives has approved a \$9.5 billion programme for the U.S. space agency.

The bill, approved 372 to 34 and sent to the Senate, authorises the National Aeronautical and Space Administration's (NASA) programmes for next year, including work toward the resumption of space shuttle flights and the construction of a permanent manned space station.

In Congress' two-step spending process, final outlays must be approved later in an appropriations bill.

The largest part of the bill, \$4

ouison, would be for space flight and related tasks, just slightly less than the amount requested by the administration of President Ronald Reagan. The \$3.7 billion for research and development would be \$74 million more than the administration asked.

The House, by voice vote, dropped language in the bill which was designed to limit military uses of the programme. By a 268-135 vote, the House stripped from the bill a provision designed to make sure the civilian agency's top leadership did not become dominated by military-trained personnel.

Hawke set to win in today's Australian polls

SYDNEY (R) — Australians go to the polls Saturday with Prime Minister Bob Hawke expected to lead his Labour Party to victory for an unprecedented third term.

Public opinion polls on the eve of elections gave the ruling party a commanding lead over the combined conservative opposition of Liberal and National parties.

Most Australian newspapers called on the 10.5 million voters to give Mr. Hawke a fresh mandate. Some forecast a significant increase in Labour's majority in parliament.

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Sikh gunmen kill Congress leader, family in Punjab

NEW DELHI (R) — Sikh gunmen killed a former Punjab minister and his family Friday in north India where troops stood by to forestall further violent protests against the massacres of 70 Hindu bus passengers by Sikh separatists.

Police lifted a curfew in a New Delhi district where angry Hindu crowds stoned and tried to burn Sikh homes and temples Thursday during a one-day protest strike which paralysed the capital.

Police said the tension had eased in Delhi but troops planned to march in full battle dress through towns in neighbouring Haryana state for the third consecutive day.

At least 10 people, mainly Sikhs, have been killed in north India this week in a backlash against the bus killings in Punjab and Haryana on Monday and Tuesday.

Early Friday gunmen shot down Satnam Singh Bajwar, a member of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party and a former minister in the Punjab government.

They attacked his farm near Amritsar, killing three members of his family and two bodyguards, police in the Punjab capital Chandigarh told Reuters.

The deaths brought the toll in separatist violence this month to at least 119, according to unofficial figures.

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During the arrests a policeman was slightly injured when he was hit on the head by a bottle.

The workers were arrested for trespassing on company property and many were released after paying a 20 rand (\$10) fine. It was not immediately clear what the dispute was about.

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438 S. African black transport workers jailed

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Police arrested 438 black transport workers, many of them bus drivers, Thursday night during an industrial dispute in which a policeman was injured, police said Friday.

In a separate incident, a bomb exploded in a shopping centre in a coloured (mixed race) township near Cape Town Thursday, causing serious damage and injuring a security guard, police added.

Following the bomb blast in Bonteheuwel township near Cape Town, about 200 youths were reported to have attacked a shop damaged by the explosion but were driven off by a private security guard firing a warning shot in the air, police said.

The guard was slightly injured by flying glass during the explosion.

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Greenpeace plans to confront nuclear ships on high seas

WASHINGTON (R) — Greenpeace, the worldwide environmental group, has announced plans to confront nuclear ships on the high seas as part of a new international campaign against the naval nuclear arms race.

Greenpeace, which claims three million members worldwide, said it would use its five-ship fleet and other resources to

oppose port calls by nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered ships belonging to the United States, Soviet Union, Britain and France.

Michael Ross, director of the new campaign in the United States, said Greenpeace wanted to underline its determination to press ahead "despite any action against us."

West led the queen of his partner's suit, and declarer correctly won in hand with the ace. A trump to the ace confirmed South's worst fears—he had a trump loser. Now it might seem that declarer has to rely on the club hook, but he found a way to give himself an extra chance: He cashed the ace of diamonds.

Had nothing good happened, declarer would have fallen back on having to find West with the king of clubs. But when the king of diamonds came tumbling down declarer could claim his contract. He cashed the king of trumps and then led a diamond toward the queen. It would not have helped West to ruff, so he discarded a spade.

Dummy's queen won, declarer ruffed a diamond in hand, then entered dummy with a spade ruff to trump another diamond and set up the suit. (Now you see why it was right to win the ace of spades at trick one.) The ace of clubs was still on the table to provide an entry to the good diamonds, so declarer was able to avoid having to rely on the club finesse since his loser in the suit would go on a diamond winner.

It might seem that declarer's fate in his contract of six hearts hinges on either losing a no trump trick or a successful club finesse. However, there is a third possibility, and it must be exercised at the right time. Have you spotted it?

Energetic preemption by West forced North to make a difficult decision at the five-level. His broken long suit was not attractive, but he was not sure that his partner would be able to act again since he

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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THE RIGHT ORDER

Both vulnerable. North deals.			
NORTH			
♠	Void		
♥	A 9 2		
♦	Q 7 6 4 3 2		
♣	A Q 10 9		
WEST			
♠	Q J 10 9 6		
♥	Q 10 9		
♦	K		
♣	8 7 6 5		
EAST			
♠	K 7 6 4 3 2		
♥	Void		
♦	J 10 9 8		
♣	K 3 2		
SOUTH			
♠	A 8		
♥	K 3 2		
♦	Q 7 6 5 4		
♣	A 6		
♣	Q 4		
The bidding:			
North	East	South	West
1♠	1♥	2♣	4♣
5♣	Pass	6♣	Pass
Pass	Pass		
Opening lead: Queen of ♠			